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Poetry.

From Graham's Magazine.

THE VOICE OF AUTUMN.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

There comes from yonder height,
A soft repining sound,
Where forest leaves are bright
And fall, like flakes of light,
To the ground.

t is the autumn breeze,
That lightly floating on,
ust skims the weedy leas,
ust stirs the glowing trees,
And is gone.

le moans by sedgy brook,
And visits, with a sigh,
he last pale flowers that look,
rom out their sunny nook,
At the sky.

'er shouting children flies
That light October wind,
nd kissing cheeks and eyes,
e leaves their merry cries
Far behind;

nd wanders on to make
That soft uneasy sound
y distant wood and lake,
Where distant fountains break
From the ground.

o powers where maidens dwell
Can win a moment's stay,
or fair untrodden dell;
e sweeps the upland swell
And away!

loum'st thou thy homeless state,
Oh soft, repining wind!
hat early seek'st and late
he rest it is thy fate
Not to find?

ot on the mountain's breast
Not on the ocean's shore,
n all the East and West:—
he wind that stops to rest
Is no more.

ly valleys, woods, and springs,
No wonder thou shouldst grieve
or all the glorious things
hou touchest with thy wings,
And must leave.

Agriculture.

OUNG STOCK.—Farmers need not be that now is the critical time with g stock of all kinds. Experience has n that success in breeding and rear- stock of all kinds depends more upon treatment the first year, and especial- e first winter, than during any other d of their growth. If they are properly ered, watered, salted and well fed, will make a vigorous growth, be free disease, and insure handsome profits e owners. But if on the other hand, are suffered to shiver in the fence cor- exposed to all the cold blasts of win- to have no food except such as has run over and injured by the other —no water except at irregular inter- and salt but *occasionally*, they will be ted with all manner of diseases, and ey happen to survive the winter, they e dwarfed in their growth, and nev- quire the size, beauty and value they have acquired with proper treatment. is the opinion of the most careful -handlers, that all the diseases to h cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are ct, can be traced directly to bad man- ent, or want of care on the part of the rs, or keepers. In some herds diseases unknown. We had knowledge of a for some eighteen years, on which kept regularly some sixty head of e, and twelve or fifteen head of horses; ve never knew an animal to die upon arm, unless he was slaughtered for the . Other people's cattle were dying the *Marrain, horn-ail, black leg*, &c., while those upon the farm alluded to always well and thriving. The rea- is obvious. In the one case the cattle half starved and exposed to all the in- ency of the weather. In the other were properly sheltered, regularly and fed, watered daily and constantly sup- with salt, ashes and saltpetre.

he value of an animal depends upon rst year's growth. To insure a good apid growth, feed high and regularly hat the animal has access to water and and ashes, and that he is protected the cold, and he will have no diseases; pay for all the pains you take with —*Iowa Farmer*.

QUASHES.—They may be kept through entire winter by hanging them up in ns where they will not freeze. They ly rot if laid in a mass, touching each r.

Selected Tale.

Romantic Devotion of a Flower Girl:

OR, THE SECRET EXPLAINED.

The unhappy state of Spain—that land where ardent feeling makes every disagreement, personal or political, assume an aggravated and imbittered form—drove many of the inhabitants, some years ago, to the neighboring territory of France.—In Bordeaux, alone, as many as 20,000 Spaniards fixed their residence during the struggles betwixt the Carlists and Christinos. The natives and the strangers managed, on the whole, to do very well together, and many permanent connections were formed in consequence of their being associated in one place, by the accidents of fortune and war.

In 1834, the Countess de Villa Fuente came to live in Bordeaux. It was known that she came from Madrid, but few or none seemed to be acquainted with her private history, or with the causes of her exile.—No one accompanied her, with the exception of an infant boy, on whom she lavished the most tender cares, and in reference to whom the character of a widow was generally assigned to her, despite of her youth and unimpaired beauty. She appeared rich, and kept up a handsome establishment, so that the best society in Bordeaux was open to her at all times.—But though not shunning company altogether, she lived, on the whole, in a retired manner, and the most uncharitable could attach no impropriety to her name, although she was a single and unprotected woman, and though more than one suitor fluttered around her, and sought her good graces.

Such was the state of matters during the first three years of her stay in Bordeaux. At the end of that time the Countess, without any known cause, assumed all the outward marks of deep mourning, and threw her establishment into the same sable colors. Within a month or two afterwards, it was noticed by observant eyes that she seemed to distinguish more than usually a certain [illegible], a gentleman of Bordeaux, who had pursued her with unabated ardor for three years, in spite of all her reserve, and even her coldness. The alteration in her manner to him was sufficiently pointed to lead people to conclude that he would prove the happy man in due time. But his own thoughts about the matter were very unsettled, as the following words from his lips will partly prove. Seizing an occasion to press his suit, when the Countess allowed him the honor of an interview, he broke forth at length in half reproachful tones: "Inesilla, why prolong this state of suspense so torturing to me? Unless I deceive myself, you favor me above others around you; yes, you love me. I own I have this happy belief. What, then, causes your hesitation, since you are a widow, and free? Is it not so? If you are moved by any feelings respecting your child, you know that I love him, and for your sake will love him always."

The countess, at these words, rose from her seat, walked to where her guitar lay, and ran heedlessly over its strings for a few moments. She then turned to the little boy who was playing near her, and said to him, "Juanito! Juanito! go and drive your humming-top elsewhere; the noise gives me a headache." The boy came and sought a caress, and then ran cheerfully away. After his departure there was a pause for a minute or two, which the countess broke in upon by saying: "Let us talk, Monsieur Longpre, on a subject different from the last. This guitar has reminded me of Spain—of Madrid—and of Manuela, a poor girl there. Her story is an interesting one: listen, and I will tell it to you—that is, if you choose to hear it." Though the lover was by no means pleased at this evasion of the subject which he had so much at heart, there was so much of grave sweetness in the tones with which the countess made the request, that he at once expressed his willingness to hear the story.

"There lived at Madrid, five years ago," began the countess, "a merchant named Morales, whose fortune was so considerable that his only daughter was deemed one of the best matches in the city. Dolores, as she was called, joined to her pecuniary advantages a countenance and form which the young men of Madrid declared to be of superior beauty. A cavalier, the flower of the noble youths of Spain, saw and loved her. I will spare you, my friend, an account of all the concerts and serenades by which Don Miguel sought to excite a reciprocal passion in the heart of Dolores.—Young, noble, accomplished, he soon made the desired impression, and, no obstacles being interposed, he was received into the house of Morales as an accepted suitor. Like others of her race and sex, Dolores was jealous of possessing love where she gave love; and again and again, to please her, Don Miguel vowed that the daughter of Morales was the only woman who had ever touched his heart, and that she should be his last love, as she was his first. The marriage day of the happy pair was fixed; it came, and before the priest and her friends, Dolores gave her hand to Don Miguel.

"A ball followed in the evening. It was yet early when Dolores, overpowered by the warmth of the dancing-rooms, and agitated by the all important events of the day, retired for a few minutes with some of her female friends, in order to rest herself and calm her spirits. She was still seated in her chamber with her companions, when a footstep was heard at the door of the apartment. "You cannot enter—do not enter, Don Miguel!" cried one or two of the ladies, starting up from the easy posture into which, fatigued by the dance, they had thrown themselves. They conceived that Don Miguel had missed Dolores from the dance, and had come to inquire after her. But when, in spite of their exclamation, the door of the chamber was opened, they beheld—not Don Miguel, but Manuela, the flower girl.

"Manuela, the flower-girl, was so remarkable for her beauty and handsome figure, that few who were in the habit of walking on the Prado were unacquainted with her by name and appearance. But when she entered the chamber of Dolores on the marriage evening of the latter, very unlike her usual aspect was that presented by the flower-girl. Her long black hair hung in disorder around her pale face, and her dark eyes flamed with feverish excitement. She bore before her, by a strap, her flower basket, in which lay, an infant of two months old, bedded upon flowers.

"'Where is the bride?' demanded Manuela hoarsely, as soon as she entered.

"'Manuela!' cried Dolores, trembling she knew not why, yet endeavoring to seem at ease, 'I am the bride; and you shall bear my boquets to court.'

"'*You* the bride!" exclaimed Manuela, who was known to Dolores: 'is it you whom he is to marry?'

"'Whom he *is* to marry, Manuela?' answered Dolores; 'say whom he *has* married. Hath not Don Miguel sent you—[illegible]?'

"'The traitor!' cried Manuela. "Behold that infant! it is his—it is mine—it is ours!' The tears of the flower-girl here burst forth into torrents; but she checked them, and said: "Ah! if you knew all his treachery—all his wickedness. I—a poor girl—sought to avoid him; but he married me, and the marriage was a false one! I discovered his deceit; but he came to my father, and to my mother, and he calmed them by renewing all his protestations and his promises. It is two months since the child was born; he was with me then, but I knew not, although I know now, that it was but to deceive me more fully. He already loved you—already.'

"Here the poor girl fell down in an exhausted state. She was tenderly cared for by the agitated bride and her friends, and recovered somewhat her strength. "Only to-day, about two hours since, I learned that Don Miguel was to wed another.—Then I thought, in my madness of killing him; but I grew calm. Poor child! what would have become of him—his father killed—his mother poisoned!' The fainting condition of the flower-girl explained her words. She had not avenged herself on Don Miguel—but, unable to live, she had taken poison. 'Take my child,' said she to the bride, as she grew momentarily weaker; 'protect him, watch over him, be a mother to him. If you can still love Don Miguel after his cruel abandonment of his child and me, the poor flower-girl shall not be in your way. But, oh! promise to a dying mother that you will take care of her child.'

"Dolores had rather signed than spoken the desired promise, when a knock was heard at the chamber door. Dolores instantly caused it to be fastened within.—The knocks were then repeated, and the voice of Don Miguel was heard desiring admittance. 'You cannot enter,' answered one of the women. The bridegroom addressed himself to Dolores, and, seeming to believe her ill, besought admittance. The passionate words of affection which he poured out for the ear of the bride fell unheeded. Dolores hung over the dying flower-girl. 'Manuela,' cried she, 'this child shall never be parted from me while I live. Manuela! Manuela!' continued she in tones of the deepest sympathy, 'live for your child and Don Miguel—he shall be restored to you; mine he is not, and never shall be. Ah, help! she dies."

"While Dolores was thus engaged, Don Miguel continued to press for admittance; and by this time, either through the noise, or by reason of the bride's absence, a whisper had gone through the mansion that something was amiss. Morales, with a number of the party, left the ballroom, and came to the door of his daughter's chamber. 'My child,' cried he, it is I. Open to me; if anything be amiss, let your father be with you. Open to me.'

"On hearing her father's voice, Dolores, who was wiping the foam from the convulsed lips of Manuela, roused herself, and gave orders for the opening of the chamber-door. 'Let all enter,' she said firmly.—Her command was obeyed, and the first person who rushed forward was Don Miguel. What was his amazement and horror when, upon the bridal-bed of Dolores he saw the pale countenance of one but too well known to him. Manuela had not yet expired. At the instant of his advance she opened her eyes, [illegible] flash of fire shot across their enfeebled lustre.—She slowly raised her finger, and directing it towards him, she said: "Miserable man, I pardon thee. But beware of my father—*he will kill thee!*" As she spoke, Manuela sank backwards, and died almost instantly in the arms of Dolores.

"The dying woman, her words, and the sight of the infant informed but too full an explanation of this scene to all who had entered the chamber. Conscience-struck, at least, for the moment, Don Miguel fled from the spot. The affair made a great noise in Madrid, but none could condole with Dolores on the subject, as on the morning after the event she had quitted Madrid with the child of Manuela. She fled. Can you guess who she was, and whither she fled?"

"I can—I see her before me."

"You are right. I fled, in the first instance, to a convent, where my father visited me, and where we concerted measures to prevent the assertion by Don Miguel of those marital rights which worlds would not have tempted me now to concede. It was deemed best that I should go to France. I did so, but was never molested by Don Miguel while he lived; but within the past year the words of Manuela have been fulfilled—her betrayer fell by the hand of her father.

"Now Monsieur Longpre," continued the Countess, "you wish me to be your wife. I—I own I esteem you; I love you; but my heart trembles at the recollection of the past, for believe not that I escaped without suffering. Assure me on this point, and my hand is yours. I will believe that you would not insult me by paying addresses while bound by other legal [illegible] renew in this case the death-bed scene of Manuela—that the vows paid to me are not violations of the actual though unacknowledged rights of any other—and I am willingly, gladly yours."

M. Longpre, need we say, gave the desired assurance. Nor did he deceive her. When their marriage-day came, as it soon did, the happiness of Dolores suffered no alloy from the cause which she had long feared, and afforded her only a specimen of the uninterrupted felicity of many after-years.

HINTS TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. B. Casey, who edits the News and Advertiser, of Middletown, Ct., gives some wholesome advice to females in the annexed paragraph, which they would do well to heed, thereby avoiding their liability to the ravages of that disease which annually proves fatal to so many of their sex:

"We once in a while take it upon ourself to administer a little advice to the male sex, respecting sundry bad habits in which it is prone to indulge; and we see no good reason why we should not venture upon a little remonstrance to the gentler sex, in regard to certain dangerous and unwholesome practices into which "the girls" have allowed themselves to fall. We refer now more particularly to the pernicious habit of their wearing *thin shoes*. We admire a neat, pretty foot, as also a trim, well-turned ankle, but must protest against the exhibition of such articles under improper or disadvantageous circumstances. A thin paper-soled shoe or slipper may do very well for in-door use; but do, dear ladies, we entreat of you, exchange the shoes aforesaid for a stout, substantial boot when you go out of doors, and are obliged to walk in cold or damp weather. Don't tell us that in such cases you wear India rubber over shoes; we know you do when it actually rains or snows; but there are very many times when you leave the overshoes at home, and with your feet encased in neat, thin gaiters, you step off as if you were impervious to wet and cold, and consider yourselves perfectly secure against any attacks of disease through that mode of approach. Now the fact is, that very many and very severe "colds" are caught by this thoughtless and unnecessary exposure, and we doubt if disease finds a readier method of access to the system than through the feet. Nor are "rubbers" as wholesome as good stout leather. They (the rubbers) are most decidedly useful articles, and we have nothing to say against their use in wet weather; but in dry, cold weather, we believe substantial leather boots or shoes much more conducive to health and comfort. They do not cause the feet to perspire, as do the overshoes. In England, where there is much more wet and damp weather than with us, the ladies wear stout and even thick shoes. They do not, as too many of our women do, sacrifice health to appearance, and are nor ashamed to be seen on the streets with their feet protected by shoes and soles which announce their approach at some distance. What if they do not glide along as noiseless as spirits? at all events they are less apt on that account actually to become spirits. Take our advice, ladies, and don't wear thin shoes."

From the American Messenger.

TO-MORROW.

To-morrow! Christian, 'tis not thine;
God makes the morning lower or shine.
Thy cares are like an infant's might
To guide the father's hand aright.
He who hath been thy succor oft,
Hides his impending arm aloft;
Save from that arm, no stroke can fall,
And he can rescue thee from all.
What have thy former cares availed?
How have thy faithless projects failed;
How oft has Mercy put to shame
Thy doubtings of His holy name.
Know, then, the plan celestial gives
Each moment that the creature lives,
And gives no more; each moment fraught
With stripes deserved, or good unbought.
Enough for the to bear thy lot,
And do thy task, repining not;
Nor, with a helpless forecast, spying
Clouds o'er the morrow's landscape flying,
Seek not to crowd the horrid sum
Of ills that may, or may not come,
Into the present favored hour,
For all are placed beyond thy power.
Thou dost but weaken thus the stay
That Grace vouchsafes thee for to-day;
Thou dost but palsy with affright
Thy shuddering heart with shades of night.
Come they, or come they not, the Friend
Who sends them will a succor send.
How easy thus to plead the cause
Of Faith and Reason; but to pause,
Believing, o'er the moment given,
Resigning future things to Heaven,
Is hard—alas, how hard!—till Grace,
With beaming hope illumines the face,
Suffuses all the soul with love,
And opes the door to joys above.
Come, then thou only Comforter,
And all my holier passions stir;
Break the long spell of unbelief,
And chase the soul-confounding grief!

RARE CUSTOMS.

Vell, I'll be blowed hif I never saw such a queer people before, and such queer customs too; vy, you do nothing 'ere like hus ve dose it at 'ome hin hold Hengland"—exclaimed a genuine John Bull, just imported, to the waggish and gentlemanly head clerk of the Merrimac House in Newburyport, one evening last summer, as the two were enjoying their *Principes* upon the piazza. "Depend hon his, sir, I'm hastonished at what I see and 'ear heysting book hout of my hobservations; I could hastonish hour people at 'ome, sir, I'm sure."

"You will find, sir, that this is rather an extensive country, and that we have some wonderments here too," returned Robert.

"I should think so, the stories that I've 'eard," replied the other. "Vy, one of your seafaring men as been telling me habout the sea serpent, vich 'e nasserts to be a good 'alf mile long; and another—he vos vun hof your western chaps—declared to me that e 'ad just been on to Vashington to close a contract for fencing the whole country hin! Gracious goodness, vot ha people!"

Robert perceived at once that his subject had been undergoing a course of schooling and was prepared for almost anything marvellous; and he did not let slip the opportunity.

"You never have been further east than here, sir, I think," queried the good natured clerk.

"Never."

"You have much to see that will astonish you mightily," said Robert. "Why, my dear sir, just over the river, in a settlement there, all the houses are shingled with dried haddock."

"His that a fact?" ejaculated the astonished cockney.

"Most certainly," returned the other; "nor is that the most marvellous either of that queer place,—they milk their cows in a jug, to save the trouble of straining their milk; and when they make butter, they put a keg of cream into the fore cuddy of a dory, just before starting out fishing; when they return they find the butter well churned by the motion of the boat."

"Vell, I never 'eard the likes before."

"But that is nothing half so curious, sir, as the way they manage fires there," continued the wag.

"'Ow is that? Henlighten me."

"There is but one fire engine there, which remains stationary. The buildings are all built upon wheels, and when one of them catch fire, the firemen slip on their drag-ropes and haul the building up to the engine, and there extinguish it. This method saves a deal of trouble and expense in the matter of hose; and as to water, the machine is stationed upon the bank of the river, so they never lack for that."

"Marvellous!"

"Nor is that all. The hook and ladder company work the oddest way imaginable. Each member is provided with a hook which is attached to the rear of the coduroys, and to which is attached a stong rope. A dozen or more of these men form into line, their different ropes are brought to one point, from which immerges the main chain with a big prong upon the other end, which is attached to some part of the burning building to be demolished."

"By the crown of our Wic—and this his vonderous."

"But you shou'd see and hear our monster organ," continued the indefatigable Robert, his eyes glistening, and his ribs and lungs fairly aching with suppressed laughter. "It is a big one, sir, I assure you. Why, sir, the keys are played upon with the feet of four giant organists encased in thick cowhides. And as to the bellows, that is worked by brakes like a fire engine; it takes ten men to blow it."

Here John Bull gave a long "gra-ci-ous me!" and throwing his unfinished cigar into the street, rushed to his room to make a note of this marvellous country, leaving Robert in a sea of delight roaring with laughter.—*Boston Post*.

Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.

INTRODUCTION.

The progress of time, which throws obscurity over the past, and obliterates in its course the evidence of former times; admonishes us that the preservation of the evidence necessary to enable the future historian of Rhode Island to do justice to his subject, has been too long and in many instances fatally neglected. Several gentlemen have given us encouragement to expect their assistance, with which, and our own industry, we hope to preserve for the benefit of the present and future generation, at least something that would otherwise be lost; and if we are successful, even in a small degree, we humbly conceive our efforts will not be useless. We propose to glean from the history of the neighboring states whatever will contribute to our purpose, together with what can be afforded by the public records, and such private papers as may be found in the possession of the historical society, and elsewhere. The records of the town of Newport, were taken away when the British troops evacuated the Island, in one of the fleet bound to New York, which was sunk in Hurlgate; by which accident they were nearly destroyed, having lain a long time under water. They were afterwards restored, but in so damaged a condition that but little can be gleaned from them. That was a misfortune to the historian of R. Island, which no industry can supply. The State Records however are nearly entire which afford an ample field for searching into the public acts of the Legislature. Tradition may supply some of those which the town records contained, especially immediately before the interesting period of the revolutionary war; to avail ourselves of which no time must be lost, as that source of information is rapidly passing away. The scattered and broken files of the newspapers printed in this town are also a valuable source, found further back than the year 1790.

The Rev. John Callender's century sermon, preached on the 24th day of March 1738, will be largely resorted to, and previous to its introduction a short, but correct account of this gentleman will be given. His century sermon is the only history of this State that has ever been compiled, to our knowledge. It is much to be regretted that he had not devoted more of his talents to the subject, as during the time in which he wrote, many valuable materials were accessable in the town of Newport; since which time the town records have been destroyed as before stated. Then, the papers in the ancient families were numerous and valuable; since which those families have been scattered, especially during the occupation of the town by the British army, and their papers lost or destroyed in the general wreck and confusion of the times; when everything was disregarded by them, not necessary to preserve their own existence. Another great loss of historical documents were those collected by Dr. Macksparren, the Episcopal clergyman who formerly preached in North Kingstown. Those were voluminous and regularly filed, and deposited in cases made for that purpose. These cases were a few years since in the hands of one of the Updike family in North Kingstown, whose effects were sold at auction, in his absence by the sheriff on execution, and the papers they contained were thrown away, not one being present disposed to prevent it.

The history of Rhode Island is full of interest! It is the history of a people who braved all dangers and endured all hardships, to establish a State government with full liberty of conscience in matters of religion, that they might not only enjoy for themselves, but allow others, who came among them, to enjoy, and promulgate undisturbed, their own opinions, unshackled by the civil authority. It gave the first great and glorious example of true liberty, which at this time is the boast of the people of the United States and envy of the world.

The history of Rhode Island has been neglected by our ancestors, which neglect cannot now be wholly repaired. In the neighboring states, Church and State were united, the clergy ruling in both. They from the nature of their pursuits; with the advantages of education; and a pride natural to men looking for celestial and terrestrial immortality at the same time; have handed down all the necessary materials for their own history, which [illegible] inseperably blended with that of the [illegible]. In this state no such body of men [illegible] the civil affairs of the colony were conducted by men drawn from the busy scenes of private life for a few days only in the year, the rest of their time being principally occupied in subduing the forest, and in the various pursuits of agriculture and commerce. The clergy were few, unprovided for by law, and had no extraordinary inducement to become historians. When they wrote it was principally upon theological subjects, which was wholly unconnected with the State. One clergyman in the town of Newport spent more time and tedious investigation, more learning and untiring industry, and filled more pages on a subject exclusively theological and controversial than would have sufficed to collect and compile the history of the state at that time.

We should be happy to have it in our power to extend our researches beyond the Island of Rhode Island, so as to embrace the whole State, but the magnitude of such an undertaking is more than we have the courage, leisure, or ability to encounter and are sensible, that what we propose to do will be but partially accomplished.

The work will be given to the public as fast as it progresses, and we invite the hand of indulgent criticism and correction.—If we should suffer by comparison with others, we should be compensated by the additional light thus elicited in furtherance of our main object, which is to snatch from the wreck of time a portion of the history of our forefathers, and of our native land.

The Island of R. Island from its first settlement by the English rose rapidly in colonial consequence. Its numerous population and increasing wealth, with the rapid rise of the town of Newport into commercial strength, its imposing attitude in war, its extensive and flourishing commerce, its fertile soil, salubrious climate, noble and commodious harbor, together with its insular and defensive situation against Indian hostilities, gave it a rank scarcely exceeded by any town in the English colonies. The freedom of its political institutions, invited to its bosom persons of all religious persuasions, all which it protected alike. The charities of life were reciprocated between the church and the world, both of which, drew copiously from the common fund of liberty, satisfied with their share, without trespassing upon that of their neighbors. Its inhabitants became distinguished for learning, arts and sciences were encouraged, an ample field [illegible], each pursued his own business or amusements, the habits as well as laws were indulgent and the people happy, prosperous and hospitable.

Such was the character and condition of the town immediately preceeding the war of the revolution. That event, which was the harbinger of American Independence, which gave the U. States a rank among civilized nations, that unveiled to the astonished world the Goddess of Liberty arrayed in simplicity and modesty, dispensing happiness and order on the ruins of despotism, and laying the foundation of an empire unparalleled in its institutions, and almost boundless in extent—that event arrested the town of Newport in her career of happiness. The place was three years in the possession of the British army, her commerce was captured and annihilated, her merchants became bankrupts or removed to other places, her male population entered into the service of their country, and fought her battles by sea and land.—The wreck of her commercial capital was diverted into other channels and was never restored, her wharves were broken up for fuel, her houses destroyed and her lands laid waste. Many of her wealthy inhabitants sided with the crown and left the country with their personal effects, and their real estates were confiscated and sold by, and for the use of the states.

From that period her history was gloomy indeed. Her population reduced in number about one half, were left poor and destitute; and if her constitution had not been better than her countenance, she *must long since have ceased to exist as a* populous and commercial town, her enclosures been widened into farms, and like the ruined cities of the east, been at this time little more than a subject of curiosity.

The towns of Portsmouth and Middletown suffered in common with Newport, but as their estates were principally in land, that could neither be burned, captured or carried away, they were enabled gradually to recover their former situation, and are at this time a flourishing, intelligent, moral and industrious people, wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and principally the lords of that soil which has been emphatically termed the Garden of New England.

The town of Newport has improved since the close of the revolutionary war, but still contains less inhabitants than it did previously thereto, by nearly one-third. What is to be her future destiny time alone can manifest. It is our business to speak of the past and present without indulging in speculation as to the future.

We shall endeavor as far as possible to arrange the Memoir of the Island of R. Island, in chronological order, commencing with its climate, soil, situation &c. We freely acknowledge our inability to do justice to the undertaking, and would gladly relinquish it into abler hands, if such could be roused into action, contributing everything in our power to their use.

We solicit the assistance of the antiquarian, and claim and expect, the indulgence of the public

Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY, 14 1854.

But a few years have elapsed since the first colony of miners settled on the shores of California, there to build up a rapid fortune or to expend their lives in a fruitless search for the hidden treasures of the land. The success of their enterprise was not long in travelling across the deserts to the most eastern portions of the States; the accounts of wealth spread over the face of the earth, growing more and more absurd until there were no bounds to the marvellous tales. Thousands and tens of thousands have since flocked to that portion of the Western coast of America, and the earth famed for its golden deposits, has been dug over and over by men of all ranks in search of gain. The gold fever has gradually subsided, though it still rages in certain localities, and during the time that it has swayed the minds of men, millions of gold in nuggets, scales and dust have been brought to light and the whole civilized world has felt the benefit of the increased circulation.

But the history of California pauses not with the rehearsal of its success in mining. It has exerted a far more beneficial influence on the world by opening commercial relations on what was but so recently a desert shore. It has built up a city as by magic; sent forth fleets of merchantmen into all parts of the ocean, spread out before it; and created a trade with China, India, Oregon, Australia, the Philippine, Sandwich and all the other islands of the Pacific; and it has opened a new and almost endless market for the United States and European ports. The territory has been subdivided into smaller States, government has been administered, thousands are yearly flocking there to enjoy the prosperity they covet and every year adds to the importance and influence of the new State on our western shores.

The past history of California is known to all who read; the future history of that remarkable state we doubt not will prove alike startling, and perhaps in the minds of many the day is already at hand, when she will shake off her present connection with the Atlantic States and stand forth a Republic, able to defend and sustain herself.—Everything tends to this conclusion. The distance between the two extremes, the deserts that will forever prevent a close connection except by rails, the time required in communicating, the difficulty of legislating for a State two thousand miles off, and the independent and self reliant character of those that make up the great bulk of population—these all tend to the conclusion already hinted at.

We think the Californians are aware that ultimately there must be a separation, because the majority will so decide, and they are therefore looking to the Atlantic States to provide them with all that they ask for are erected, we may expect California to remain as one of the United States; but once build her fortifications, Navy Yard and other works of like magnitude and importance, and then she can defend herself from a foreign foe; for her resources are such as will sustain all the population that can find a resting place within her borders.

A railroad across the plains would aid materially in binding the State together and good would grow out of it every way. The trade with China and India would be sensibly increased, the intercourse between those residing on the extreme eastern and western portions of the continent would be frequent and the bonds of union would thus be strengthened; but while we admit that the attachment between the two sections will probably always remain strong from the fact of their springing from a common stock (unless we should come to an open rupture when the time draws near for a separate organization,) we cannot see how all the railroads or other means of communication will enable the Congress of the United States to govern satisfactorily a people two thousand miles from the seat of government, and composed of a class made up of all nations, who require a separate and peculiar code of laws to insure a full developement of their resources, and a healthful state of society.

Do those who have occasion to purchase goods of all kinds, know that he who advertises liberally and extensively can always afford to sell to his customers to better advantage than he who does not, because he adopts the correct means to multiply their number and secure to himself a much larger amount of business. One well versed in these matters says with truth: "He who does the largest business proportioned to expense can do it at the smallest percentage or profit. This, then, being a rational opinion, and one founded on experience, we would call the attention of our readers wishing to purchase any given article to the fact that it is to their interest to look over the advertisements in their weekly paper for all articles that they may want, and by all means give that man a call who takes the trouble to invite an inspection of his goods. Our experience forces the belief upon us, that nine times out of ten we can buy cheaper, often much cheaper, of such than of any other man. The reason is obvious—wanting more of the cream of trade, he not only invites it, but will be pliant and accommodating to get it."

At a meeting of Washington Encampment No. 2 of Knight Templars, January 6th, the following officers were elected:—

M E Sir Knight,	Nathan H. Gould,	Gd Comd'r,
" "	James G. Topham,	Gen'l,
" "	Ara Hildreth,	Capt Gen'l,
Rev "	Kensey J. Stewart,	Prelate,
" "	Edmund J Townsend,	S. W,
" "	Benj. J. Tilley,	J. W,
" "	Sam'l S. Mumford,	Recorder,
" "	Henry D. Debbins,	St'd Bear'r,
" "	Benj. W. Coit,	Warden,
" "	Henry Y. Cranston,	}
Hon "	David Braman,	} Guards,
" "	Thomas Pratt,	}
" "	Joseph W Hazard,	Sentinel & Armorer.

It must be gratifying to every parent who would have his children rightly instructed, to see how much is doing to advance the youthful reader and at the same time provide for them ample sources of amusement. Until within a very limited period, books designed exclusive for children, were of the most puerile and unsatisfactory kind, and we will venture to say that such were valued only so long as the novelty of having a gift from a friend lasted. If they were read, they afforded but little amusement, for the style was unnatural and the stories were either prosy or absurd, and parents could never bring themselves to more than glance at the pages to see if their tendency was not decidedly objectionable.

It is different now, however, thanks to the taste and judgement of another class of writers and publishers, and the promise for the future is very great. Care has been taken to do away with absurd stories, prepared without reflection and calculated to leave erroneous impressions. The Authors of the most acceptable books now written for youths, converse with their readers in the most familiar manner, doing away with the whole system of hob-goblins and like absurdities, and telling their stories of every day life in a manner so natural and pleasing, that the old and the young are alike captivated, and the little student is asked and made to answer questions in the most artless manner; thereby obtaining a fund of information that could otherwise only be acquired after years of patient study. Nor is this all, for the child is so amused that he soon learns to love his book and instead of finding it urksome to pass his leisure in reading he will covet the privilege of spending his in-door hours in some quiet converse with a favorite author.

In confirmation of this we point to the works for children that we have often noticed, from the press of Putman & Co., New York and Phillips, Sampson & Co., Munroe & Co., Boston. These publishers are entitled to the thanks of every parent for having supplied a class of books, the want of which has long been felt.

We have had so little to do with railroads and so few means of collecting information of their influence on sections of country through which they pass, that we have given the subject but little attention. We are alive to the importance of gathering everything that will add its weight in favor of a railroad over this island to connect with the main, and before six months have passed we think quite an array of facts can be paraded. Here is one for the farmers, who may not be directly benfitted by the rise of hay, but they will assuredly find a better market for that and better prices for all their crops.

The town of Fayetteville, N. C. situated in a great agricultural region, has for years had to depend for its supply of hay on the New York and other northern markets.—Recently the Western plank road, connecting a short time since they received over 1600 lbs. of hay (of a better quality than they have been getting at the North,) brought in from Forsyth County, N. C. at $1,25 per 100 pounds. The Observer adds:—That such has been abundant in that county at 30 cents per 100 pounds, but that since the article has been brought here at a profit, it has risen to 50 cents.—The meadows from which this hay came, has yielded at the first cutting this year about 5,000 lbs per acre—of hard grass, Clover, &c. At the second cutting it will yield fully as much more of blue grass.—Five thousand pounds, worth formerly 30 cents, $15 per acre; until now, at 50 cts., $25 per acre. This shows a clean gain to the farmer of $10 per acre, or interest equal to an income in the value of the land of $166.66 per acre.

"A large proportion of every dollar earned by every man who works for a living, goes to support some lazy scoundrel, some idle vagabond, who lives like the spider, by preying on the substance of others. And we shall hardly overstate the evil in asserting that one-half of the civilized world is working day and night to support the other half in idleness and crime."

And all this grows out of the credit system, which has done so much to destroy thousands of honest hard-working men, who trust A B and C, and are in return cheated out of their gain, and thus contribute to the support of the idle and improvident. And, further, the honest man's dollar must go to make up in part the loss sustained by trusting the dishonest; for if the trader does not make good to-day what he lost the day before, he will soon find himself without a shelter; so that the above extract is really true, and were all men to confine themselves to cash purchase and the avoiding of the credit system, each would be materially benefitted, and the poor man most of all, by getting the full worth of his money instead of paying per centage on the bad debts of others.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—Pursuant to the call of the State Committee, the Whig State Convention assembled Thursday evening at the State House in Providence, to nominate candidates for Governor and general officers.

The Convention proceeded to make the following nominations:—

For Governor,
WILLIAM W. HOPPIN,
Of Providence.

For Lieutenant Governor,
SAMUEL RODMAN,
Of South Kingstown.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. WATSON,
Of Providence.

For Attorney General,
CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON,
Of Cumberland.

For General Treasurer,
SAMUEL B. VERNON,
Of Newport.

At the Annual Meeting of Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1, holden 6th inst., the following officers were elected:—Wm. C. Cozzens, Captain; Abraham T. Peckham, Lieut; W. H. Greene, Clerk.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

New York Quarterly.—The first number of this Review for the current year opens with a brilliant array of contributors—Prof. Knappen, Prof. Geo. C. Greene, Rev. Samuel Osgood, Henry Brace, Esq., R. T. Ford, Esq., Dr. B. A. Gould, and Rev. C. L. Brace. The leading article is on Mohammed and the Arabian Empire. The peculiar feature of the Desert, the character and habits of the Arab, his religion and places of worship, and their influence over the whole race are here admirably set forth, and in language as fascinating as the manners and climate of the East. We quote:—

Here, then, the question presents itself, Was Mohammed an impostor—an hypocrite? Did he, the quiet and wealthy merchant, living in the bosom of domestic happiness, with his beloved wife and benefactress, Kadisha—did he, from the beginning, dream of conquering an Empire with the sword? Who will believe that? He was not a learned theologian; there was then no learning in Arabia. Mohammed had, by his early travels into Syria, been placed in many relations to Christians and Jews.—He must have treasured in his excellent memory some facts and ideas which he later gave to the world in his Koran; nay, every page proves that he is, inwardly, deeply taken with the venerable Hebrew traditions, with admiration for Christ; and we must, therefore, distinguish Mohammed from the political and conquering caliphs of after times. Mohammed *could* not become a Christian. Who was there, at that time, to explain the divine and pure text of the gospel to him?—at a period of haughty pride and gross superstition. He himself was in the year of 610, aware of the same thing as we ourselves are in 1853: that the whole Eastern Christian Church had sunk into the deepest corruption—into the most frightful dissensions; and so had that of the thousands of Jews surrounding him with their Talmuth, Mishna, and Cabala. What wonder, then, that an Arab of a strong mind, a warm heart beating high for humanity—with an imagination as fiery as the sunbeam of the desert—should in all reality, in all sincerity, take up the idea that he was called by God to crush all the mischief and schism of his time, as the last reformer—as the sixth and last prophet?—It is only the thorough man who gives his whole soul to his idea, to his invention, to his work—who, in the storms of life, is able to succeed.

Such a man is Mohammed: he remains for long years sunk in vague reveries; he silently contemplates the motley and busy world around him; he retires, unobserved, into the sombre grottos of Mount Harah, near Mecca; there the germ of a great idea developes itself—at once it flashes on his mind; he has caught it. Exults and he exclaims with rapture "Yes, there is no God but God—*Allah-la-Allah-el-Allah.*" "Such is the birth of Islam!"

The second article devotes a few pages to one of the most important chapters of practical education—the study of language. The next is on the Rhone in both hemispheres, as represented by Rousseau and Franklin. There are articles also on the British Essayists; the Principalities and the War, &c., &c. Wm. H. Peck, agent.

London Quarterly Review.—The January number of this Review reminds us that we have not of late said quite as much in favor of the American Reprints, regularly placed upon our table by the agents of Leonard Scott & Co., as they are entitled to.—The New Year has opened, and we avail ourselves of the opportunity to call attention to works that are a standard of excellence, and which are placed within the reach of all. They comprise the *Edinburgh*, edited by Prof George Cornwell Lewis, late M. P. and Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and author of several works on Political Economy; the *North British Review*, edited by Prof. Fraser; the *Westminster*, under the direction of several editors, male and female, with John Chapman, the American bookseller in London at its head; *Blackwood*, by Prof. Aytoun, son-in-law of Prof. Wilson; and the *London Quarterly*, under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Whitewell Elwin, of Boston, who has been a contributor to the *Review* for some time past.

The power of the *Edinburgh*, as an advocate of the political views of the Whig party is acknowledged, and to meet and neutralize its influence, the *London Quarterly* was started. The former demanded political reform and proclaimed itself the advocate of progress; the latter maintains a conservative position, defending the Church Establishment, is opposed Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform. The *Westminster* represents a third party—the Ultra-Liberal or Radical; opposed to the *Quarterly*, and dissatisfied with the middle position of the *Edinburgh*; it commenced its career as a *Radical Review*. The *Westminster* is always fresh and sparkling, but its doctrines are often too wild and radical for our taste. The talent of its corps is unmistakable. The *North British* is the advocate of the Free Church. It is not a theological journal, however, but the object of its founders was to raise [illegible] instead of limiting its articles to pure theology, its staff of contributors were to sweep over the whole circle of scientific truth, and to gather treasure out of all departments of ancient and modern lore.—*Blackwood's* is Tory in its politics, but its many attractions find for it readers among all parties. In classic literature, history, travels, antiquities, biography, poetry, criticisms, fiction, philosophy, reviews, &c., it stands, and ever has stood, without a parallel. B. J. Tilley, and C. E. Hammett, Jr., are the agents for Newport.

Moore's Underwriter.—We have received from the publishers, X. XI and XII of this handsomely illustrated work, being the closing number of the second volume. The designs are selected with taste, and the whole combined are calculated to give the work a wide circulation. It is not confined to any one sect or country, but we have views from all parts of the world, and the descriptive letter press, from the pen of Dana, is calculated to heighten the interest. Each number contains four engravings, and they are well diversified. The Mosque of Omar, a Scene at Batavia, a general view of Lemberg, and another of Orleans in France, comprise one number, and the selections in the others are equally well varied. We know of no work that offers the same amount of valuable matter at so moderate a price.

Forrester's Boys and Girls Magazine, for January, has a variety of entertaining matter and spirited wood cuts, that cannot fail to interest its youthful readers. Among these are—The Boyhood of Franklin, Anecdotes of Birds, and the like. This magazine is well printed, and is altogether a desirable work for children.

The Ladies Wreath and Parlor Annual, for January, offers an interior view of the New York Crystal Palace—not very correct in drawing, but it gives a general idea of the exhibition. It also contains its usual variety of literary matter.

The cattle of California are described as dying of thirst and starvation. They wander over all salt marshes which border on the bay, like animated skeletons.—This condition of things is owing to the fact that all the grazings and watered lands in the vicinity have been taken up by the squatters, leaving nothing for the cattle to feed upon but the salt marshes. A farmer having had all his property taken up, rented an adjoining ranch for his cattle, but they wandered back to their own grounds, where they are starving as above described. A single herd of fifteen hundred has in the course of the season dwindled down to four hundred.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Mirror presents the following aggregate of the losses by fire in that city within three months:

October 28, Fowler's Buildings, loss $250,000, insurance $100,000; November 17, Empire Iron Works, loss $300,000, insurance $180,000; November 17, Jane Washington streets, loss $200,000, insurance $150,000; December 10, the Harpers' and other buildings, loss $1,500,000 insurance $350,000; December 27, Front street and the shipping, loss $1,500,000, insurance $600,000; January 8, Metropolitan Hall and Lafarge Hotel, loss $1,000,000, insurance $350,000. Total loss $4,840,000, insurance $1,730,000.

The *Home Journal*, conducted by Morris & Willis, commences a new volume with the new year. This publication is without a rival in its particular department. Without claiming to be a *newspaper*, it furnishes most excellent reading for the fireside, original letters, fashionable gossip, criticisms on art, music, &c., and literary intelligence.

The total estimated value of all the property that came to the Hudson river by the New York canals during 1853, reaches the immense aggregate of over seventy-one millions of dollars.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Steamship Star of the West, Capt. E L. Tinklepaugh, from San Juan Del Norte, Dec. 31, has arrived at New York, with 132 passengers and $1,296,099 in gold.

She brings San Francisco dates, per Cortes, to 1 o'clock, P. M of Dec. 16.

The Pacific Railroad Surveying Expedition was busy in the South.

From the mines the news is very favorable. The rivers are too high for mining in the beds.

A fine quartz lead is said to have been discovered at Ophir.

Some difficulty had occurred in the Fire Department of San Francisco, and about 300 members had resigned.

The principal feature in the California papers, is the account of the proceedings of the Sonora filibusters.

On the 3d Dec. a party of twenty from the force of Americans at Encinada made an attack upon the ranche of La Grulla, inhabited by some half dozen families, and carried off beef and provisions. This place is but one league from San Tomas, and upon tidings of the above invasion reaching there, all the inhabitants turned out and went in pursuit of the party, whom they overtook and engaged in a slight skirmish, which resulted in the loss of two killed on the part of the Americans, and two taken prisoners.

The Americans continued their retreat to Encinada in good order, and with the rest of the force entrenched themselves in the adobe house at that place. Here the fighting continued, our account says, with the loss of ten or twelve Americans. The Mexicans surrounded the house, and prevented all ingress or egress, and effectually cut off the retreat to the vessel, by destroying their boats.

This was the aspect of affairs on the 6th, the date of our informant's letter. He makes allusion to the killing of the Mexican party, but does not state the number or circumstances.

It is deemed impossible that the American party can escape, if indeed any remain yet alive.

The character of their assailants render it improbable that any quarter will be shown. The Mexican force is commanded by Negreta, the military chief of San Tomas, who singularly enough was liberated from prison to take command of the suddenly raised forces. It appears that a noted robber and outlaw named Melendres, who was banished to the mountains by a decree of the military commandant, collected a sufficient body of choice spirits like himself, made a successful descent upon the town, and imprisoned his old enemy, and all the other authorities beside. This enterprise was hardly consummated, when an express from La Grulla brought intelligence of the attack upon that place by the Americans.

The imprisoned authorities were immediately liberated, and all joined in the pursuit of the common enemy. Some of the prominent citizens, who are large owners of stock in that country, manifest considerable alarm at the present aspect of affairs in that quarter; one, perhaps having the greatest amount of property of that kind at stake, Don Juan Bandini, has set out with a considerable force to visit his different ranches there, and take the proper steps for the preservation of such portions of his property as have not yet been sacrificed. His reported losses of cattle, horses and men are very great, but are, without doubt, very much overrated. [illegible] entire party had surrendered at discretion, and were taken to Tomas, but it is not generally believed, the report coming from persons who had recently arrived in town from places but a little distance from here, and many miles from Encinada. The impression here is that a good deal of sharp fighting must be done before the Americans will give themselves up.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—We have dates to the 17th. Gov. Stevens arrived at Olympia on the 16th Sept.

He was about to organize the territorial government immediately.

CHINA.—We have dates from Shanghai to the 4th Nov., and to 8th Oct. from Hongkong.

The Small Sword Society rebels expelled the Mandarins from Shanghai on the 1st September.

On the 26th the imperialists invested the city, and maintained the seige at our latest dates, bombarding the city with grape shot. They had made many attacks but in a very inefficient manner, and no apprehensions were left that they would take the city.

The rebels and the foreigners in Shanghai are on very good terms.

The success of the rebels is now considered certain.

FALL RIVER RAILROAD.—The earnings of the road for the year ending Nov. 30th, are $294,183,20. Expenditures for same period, including additions and improvements, 167,593,88

Net income, $126,589,82

Of the balance dividends have been declared of, 84,000,00

Leaving to be carried to surplus or reserved fund, $42,589,32

Two dividends of four dollars per share have been declared, the second of which is now payable. The increased income over the year 1852 is $64,747,83; increased expenditures $37,789,99; increas'd net income $26,999,84.

Fall River Monitor.

RARE AND COMMENDABLE.—The Boston Courier gives an instance of a Boston merchant having a note of $10,000, taken up for him, while he was detained out of town by the storm on Friday, by a friendly merchant who could think of somebody beside himself. The act should be remembered.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.—The excess of imports during the year just terminated, over those of 1852, reaches nearly $1,500,000, and of exports, approaches $1,250,000, while to the single port of San Francisco, we have transmitted goods to the value of $917,575 over the preceeding year.

The New York Times learns "from private sources entitled to credit, that Gov. Kossuth left London for Constantinople on the 23d of December. Of course he would not have taken this step without an intimation from the Sultan that his presence there would be welcome."

The Boston Times, having the largest circulation of any other paper published in New England, refuses to publish the Boston list of uncalled for letters at the present low rate, the price being only one cent a name.

There are 1700 acres in the Ohio Valley and 560 acres in the Mississippi Valley employed in the grape culture. The total of sparkling wines bottled in 1853, was 234,000 bottles, and of still wines 205,000.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, *Tuesday*, Jan. 10.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M, pursuant to adjournment, His Excellency Gov Dimond presiding.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Waterman, of Providence.

Messages were interchanged between the Senate and House, announcing the organization of each body.

A resolution to supply each member of the Senate, daily, with any four of the newspapers published in this State, was offered by Mr. Shepard and passed.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Speaker Steere. A quorum appearing to be present, the business of the session was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Hall, of Providence.

On motion of Mr. Potter, the Clerks of the House were directed to furnish each member of the House with such four daily papers as he may select.

The docket of unfinished business was taken up and read.

The pending acts in amendment of the Maine law were unanimously stricken from the docket of unfinished business.

The petition of Providence Artillery Co., for a lot to locate an armory; the petition of Beriah G. Browning and others, in relation to pilotage; and the petition of the Pioneer Fire Company, in the city of Providence, for a military organization, were severally stricken from the docket.

Mr. Cranston presented the petition of James Asher, praying for liberation from jail, which was received and referred to the Committee on Convicts' Petitions.

Mr. Cranston offered resolutions declaring that when the House adjourns on Saturday next, it will adjourn to meet on Monday following, at ten o'clock, and when it adjourns on Saturday, the 21st instant, it will adjourn to meet according to law; which were read, and, on his motion, were ordered to lie on the table.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday morning.

PROVIDENCE *Wednesday* Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Petition of Thomas Thompson, for leave to hold Real Estate. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee subsequently recommended by that Committee and granted and act passed.

A resolution was also submitted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to the expediency of legislation upon the subject of the admission of parties to suits or other persons interested therein as witnesses; which was read and passed.

Petition of A. V. Potter for the passage of an act incorporating the Rhode Island Historical Society. Read and concurred, with act for that purpose. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. J. H. Weeden offered a resolution assigning Thursday, the 19th instant, as a day for the consideration of the claims of John W. Richmond and others against the State, and directing the General Treasurer to place before the House at that time all the papers in his office in relation to that claim.

After some remarks by Mr. Cranston and Mr. Clarke, of Warwick, in favor of the claim, and by Messrs. Gavitt and Titus in opposition to it, the first part of the resolution, assigning the 19th for the consideration of the question, was adopted.

Mr. Cranston called up his resolutions in relation to the adjournment of the House, both on Saturday next and on the 21st indefinitely postponed.

Another resolution, submitted by the same gentleman, assigning Tuesday next for the trial of the docket of private petitions, was adopted.

The annual report of the Providence and Worcester Railroad was presented, by which it appears that the earnings have been considerably larger than in any former year, reaching the sum of $291,417.

The House resolved to have only one session a day during the present week.

Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE *Thursday* Jan. 12.

SENATE.—A resolution was passed directing that the Report of the Commissioner of Public Schools be communicated to the House, and instructing the Committee on Education to cause 1000 copies of the same to be printed by the State Printers.

Mr. Bradley presented a memorial from Hon. John Whipple, relative to bribery at elections. Read and referred.

Adjourned to Friday at the ten o'clock A. M.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hunter presented the petition of William S. Wetmore and others, praying to be incorporated as the Newport Athenæum and Reading Room; which was received and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Hunter presented the petition of the Newport Historical Society, for an act of incorporation; which was received and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A most important act was reported by the select committee appointed at the last session to consider certain memorials in relation to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and entitled "An act prescribing the forms of writs and the manner of serving them."

Mr. Clarke, of Warwick, introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to prepare and report a joint resolution, proposing an amendment of the second section of the second article of the constitution of this State, imposing a tax of one dollar upon certain electors, which tax is known as the registry tax, and abolishing the same, in conformity with the provisions of the constitution, providing for its own amendment.

Mr. Humphry presented the petition of Peter Cook, of Tiverton, praying for the remission of certain costs; which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance. Adjourned.

OLD SCHOOL LIBERALITY.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander, preached a missionary sermon to his church (the Duane st., N. Y. Presbyterian church) last Sabbath, and in response to his appeal his people contributed *five thousand five hundred dollars* for foreign missions.

Messrs. Burnside, Foster & Bishop, who were burnt out at the recent fire, have purchased a lot on Summer street, just north of the residence of L. C. Richmond, Esq., and will immediately commence the erection of buildings in which to manufacture fire arms.—*Bristol Phenix.*

FROM TURKS ISLAND.—The late hurricane was very severe at Rum Cay and Long Island. The salt ponds at the salt islands are stated to have been mostly destroyed, together with most of the salt on hand.

THE LOST CUTTER HAMILTON.—The body of Lieut Camillus Saunders, who was lost in the revenue cutter Hamilton, has been found and was brought to Charleston, Friday.

THE STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO.

The brig Napoleon, Captain Stout, arrived at Boston Sunday, from Matanzas, reports, Dec. 25th, lat. 38 4, lon. 69 30, that she fell in with the steamship San Francisco, in distress, her masts and all above her decks gone. The sea was making a fair breach over her. The captain stated that she was leaking badly and requested Capt. Stout to lie by him, which he did. The next morning the San Francisco was not to be seen, she having drifted fast to the Eastward. When the Napoleon spoke the San Francisco there were about two hundred persons on her deck.

From the account already before the public it was uncertain whether the engine was still in such a condition as to be kept at work. To ascertain this Mr. Aspinwall telegraphed to the captain of the Maria Freeman, who soon after noon today returned an answer that the smoke-pipe had been carried away; consequently the machinery is rendered unavailable.

The San Francisco was supplied with three independent pumps, in addition to those attached to the engine. Besides there are pumps with long levers, that can be worked by hand; and there being so large a number of able men on board it is hoped and believed that, although the steam may not be in use these hand pumps will be able to keep down the water that the leak may occasion.

The Washington Star, of last evening, says that "there were five hundred and fourteen officers and soldiers, in all, in the steamer, with about two hundred women and children, and others indirectly connected with the service."

The mate of the Napoleon which arrived here Sunday morning at 2 o'clock from Boston, (as we learn from Mr. Aspinwall,) gives the following further particulars:—

"On the 25th of December at noon, the Napoleon was within thirty yards of the San Francisco. Capt. Watkins reported himself disabled in the gale of Friday, the 23d. The Napoleon was in the same gale. After a calm the wind came on a perfect tornado.

The mate says with regard to the San Francisco:—

When we came up with her, the wheelhouses, some of the deck hamper amidships, the smokestacks and fore-mast were gone. The wheels and also the guards on both sides were in perfect order. It having been reported that she was leaking, the mate says, that the Captain of the S. F., did not complain of any leakage, nor were the large bilge pumps in the forward and after parts of the vessel manned.—The crew were employed in clearing away the top-hamper, which encumbered the deck. The Captain asked the Napoleon to send a boat on board, but the sea was running too high to warrant them in making the attempt. The Napoleon told Capt. Watkins, that they themselves were in distress, and on short allowance. Capt. Watkins reported himself as abundantly supplied with provisions. The San Francisco was rolling badly, but had been lightened and drifted during the night, from the Napoleon, which was under canvas.—The Napoleon encountered a strong gale from the north-west, on the night of the 25th and 26th. The hull of the S. F. appeared to be in good order, with the exception of her upper works. The mate saw a number of men in light-blue coats, under the hurricane deck, forward. About a dozen male passengers came out of the [illegible] and as he passed. Her rudder was in perfect order, and her mizzen mast standing."

The following vessels compose the list ordered to sea to search for the San Francisco:—

Vessel.	Captain.	From
Steamship Alabama,	Schenck	New York,
Steamship Union	Adams	New York,
Rev cutter Washing'n,	—	New York,
Revenue cutt'r Forw'd,	—	Philadelphia,
Two pilot boats	—	Philadelphia,
Sip of war Decatur	—	Boston,
Revenue cutter	—	Boston,
Revenue cutter	—	Charleston,
Revenue cutter	—	Wilmington.

They will take different directions to reach one point—Bermuda; and if unsuccessful on arriving at that place, they will take different directions homeward, and by this arrangement they can scarcely fail in falling in with the disabled steamer.

N. Y. Papers.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We learn from Texas that the House of Representatives of that state have passed the bill introduced into that body, for the construction of the section of the Pacific Railroad which will have to pass through that state. The bill appropriates twenty sections of land for every mile, and the company who agree to build the road are required to make deposit with the treasurer of the state of three hundred thousand dollars, as a guarantee of their ability to perform the work. This bill passed the Senate of Texas previously, so it only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

PREMIUM FOR ECONOMY.—Edward Harris, who employs about five hundred operatives in his mills in this village, has made them a very generous offer for the New Year. In order to encourage them to save their earnings, he offers to the twenty-five persons who shall save the largest per cent of their wages during the year, a premium of *twenty dollars* each. To the twenty five persons who shall save the next largest per cent. of their earnings, he will give *ten dollars* each. The aggregate will be seven hundred and fifty dollars in premiums. This is a worthy example for other manufacturers.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

ADVENTURES FOR JAPAN.—The San Francisco correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"There is considerable interest manifested here in certain quarters, to fit out several clipper schooners and other swift craft, with assorted cargoes of fancy goods to be sent out to Japan, with a view of entering the harbor of Jeddo at the same time Com. Perry enters with his fleet, in the spring, to receive the answer to the President's letter.

GENEROUS.—A milk man, while driving his team through Dock square, Boston, Wednesday, knocked a poor old woman down. He stopped, picked her up, and, finding that she had received little or no injury, presented her with three dollars, and drove off. Guess that man don't leave the stopples out of his cans when it snows.

The sum of eight thousand dollars left by Senator Atherton to Gen Pierce, is, it is stated, not for his own personal use, but it is to be expended in Wasington city for certain purposes named in the letter for the President, which was enclosed in the will of the deceased.

Fifteen periodicals are now published in Constantinople, of which two are in the Turkish language, four in the French, four in Italian, two in Greek, one in Armenian, one in Bulgarian and one in Russian. Most of them are issued weekly.

A SMART BOY.—A few evenings since as the train from Boston was crossing the Saco bridge, the attention of the engineer was attracted by a company of boys skating. There was one, he observed, some distance from the others, who seemed to be coming towards the bridge, having his attention engrossed by the passing train. All at once he disappeared and the engineer thought through the ice. As soon as the train could be stopped at the depot he left his engine and gave the alarm; but long before any one could have reached him the boy was quietly drying himself at the "big fire," around which the company were pursuing their sports. The name of the lad is Michael O Brien, 14 years old, son of an Irish widow who resides in the "Maxwell house." He is a part of the time employed by the Biddeford Laconia Company, so called. His aim was, as he said, to get under the bridge to look up at the cars as they passed. Thus looking at the cars and not at the ice, he ran directly into a hole, dropping through and passing under with the current. Finding it impossible to get back, he next thought of an attempt to break the ice, and actually did with his hands break up through where it was [illegible] thick, and, though the edge gave way several times, he finally succeeded in thrusting himself upon the top, and got clear without any assistance. After drying himself a short time he was again engaged in the sports with all the zest imaginable.

The same boy, five years since, when but a mere child, attempted to swim by the side of a steamboat as she was passing in the river, where he with others was bathing. Before he was aware he was drawn under, and passing directly towards the wheel. He was observed by the captain at the helm, who promptly gave the alarm to the engineer; but, before the boat could be stopped, the boy was seen quietly swimming away some ten rods in the rear. When he found himself going under, knowing it to be his only way to escape, he dove below the paddles and escaped unhurt! What will this boy be next?—*Portland Argus.*

We sat directly in front of Mrs. Parkington at Jullien's concert last night, and were pleased to witness the marked attention that she paid to the performance. The first part had been concluded, and, "fifteen minutes intermission for promenade," announced on the bill, had been spent, when we felt a finger laid upon the arm that rested upon the back of the next seat, and a whispered voice was breathed into our sinister ear—"when is he going to carry it round?" We looked at her inquiringly, and she looked inquiringly back again. "Carry it round!" "Yes," replied she, "the promenade here. Isn't the refreshment part of the entertainment it?" We explained to her the meaning of the word "promenade," and with a long drawn "Oh!" like an extended gopher, she sank back into her seat. She was blowing peas at a gentleman's head, projecting through the lattice work of the gallery.—*Boston Post.*

SIR WALTER RALEIGH OUTDONE.—As we were threading our course down Broadway this morning, through mud and slush, we espied a lady standing upon the crossing walk, casting wistful glances at the "opposite side" of the street. It was evident that she feared to encounter the perils of the crossing. A carman was a witness to her embarrassment. Touching his hat, he hinted to the lady to ride over. She blushed at first and then nodded an assent. He backed his cart to the sidewalk, the lady stepped upon it, and having ferried safely across Broadway, he backed his cart again to the sidewalk. The lady rewarded him with a sweet smile; he touched his hat again, and proceeded on his way quite as much gratified as was young Raleigh when he enabled the virgin Queen to cross the street without soiling her boot.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

MOORE'S WIFE.—"Moore's wife," says an English paper, "was a ballet girl named Betsy Dyke: but not a word is said of it in Lord John Russell's Life of the Poet. This event must have been a terrible blow to the poet's whole family, and especially to his mother, who expected that he would have married a countess in her own right, or at the very least with an ample fortune. Indeed, he did not summon up courage to mention the event to her for three months. She was, however, a most excellent and devoted wife. We scarcely know that she had any relations of her own, for they are not once mentioned; but all her thoughts, desires and affections were given up to her husband and his family.

FISHING BOUNTIES.—The Barnstable Patriot says the Collector of that district is paying the bounty to owners and crews of vessels employed in the codfishery during the past season. The whole amount paid and to be paid will exceed $8[illegible] being more than twice the sum paid in bounties in some previous years. The collector of Gloucester, has paid $6[illegible] fishing bounties since the first of January; the district of Salem some $15,000 have been paid, and generally it has been paid with less trouble than for years before.

A HOUSE PLOUGHED OPEN.—On Saturday evening, a train of cars, propelled by three locomotives and a snow plough, was passing through South Boston at a rapid rate, when the plough [illegible] down plunge, and darting off the track entered a dwelling situated near Swan street, demolishing the side, and entering the sitting room of a Mrs. McKee. A shed was also partially demolished. A girl in the room narrowly escaped being crushed by the plough, but jumped out to save her life.—*Traveller.*

THE MORMONS instruct their daughters that it is as honorable to marry men who are already husbands, as single men. Their code, however, says nothing about the comparative chances of matrimonial success. Brigham Young himself has forty partners in the nursery business. Some may be satisfied, but there are not many women who would be willing thus to share their lords. Brigham calls his forty wives his "best forty-second!" instead of better half.

SHAWLS are much worn by men, as substitutes for overcoats. They are warm and economical. Not more than one in twenty know how to adjust them gracefully. They answer many purposes sometimes. There is a man in Boston who uses a shawl for an overcoat, umbrella, [illegible] table-cloth, window-curtain, apron, bed-quilt, and pocket handkerchief. There is a rumor that he sometimes puts home coals in it, but the report is, we are happy to say, untrue.

A traveller in one of the Western States came upon a negro by the roadside plucking the fleece from the carcass of a sheep. He inquired,

"What ailed the critter, Cuffey?"

"Ah! massa," answered the grinning black, "all dis chile know 'bout him, he *died in de wool!*"

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—The damage to the burning of this noble vessel is considerable less than was at first supposed.—It was got afloat on Tuesday morning. This was accomplished by building a temporary stern—that part of the vessel having been burned away—and inclosing the whole under part of the hull, which was deepest in the water, in canvas, to stop the leaks.—Three steam pumps were then put aboard, and the twelve feet of water in her exhausted at the rate of one foot per hour. Only about one-third of the cargo was touched by fire, leaving at least three thousand tons damaged by water, in the two lower holds. These decks occupy about twenty-four feet from the keel upward, and that part of the vessel, which includes all below the upper, is in a sound condition—so that her late commander, Capt. McKay, remarked that she might yet be made into as fine a steamer as floats.

The two upper decks—the promenade and spar—are wholly gone, with the timbers; but a large quantity of cargo stowed in that part of the vessel—cotton, grain, resin, &c.—are in course of removal.—Half a dozen schooner loads have already been taken away—all, of course greatly damaged. Among other articles is a great quantity of corn, in bulk and in bags.—That part most badly burned will be good for nothing. The clean portions, injured only by water, will be chiefly valuable to make starch of. Laborers are employed in cutting up the masts and clearing away all encumbrances from the upper decks, before commencing below. Capt. Sturgis, agent of the underwriters, has charge of the wreck. The large quantity of flour below decks is expected to be got out in a tolerable good condition. Barrels of flour submerged in water are not ordinarily penetrated by it more than two inches in about three weeks; and good Southern barrels, such as were on the Great Republic, are preserved much better. The wheat is also below decks.—*Tribune.*

RETURN OF THE SECOND INFANTRY.—Among the passengers to day by the Illinois, are several officers of the Second Regiment, who, together with the non-commissioned officers of that regiment, have been ordered to New York for the purpose of recruiting their ranks.

It is not a matter of wonder that a whole regiment should be broken up and its officers sent to the Atlantic States to recruit, when the fact is taken into consideration that the monthly pay of a soldier in California is scarcely equal to the per diem allowance given in that section of country to a good mechanic; and even the poor pittance granted to the soldier for extra services in that remote district, has been taken away by resolve of the late Congress.

The Second Infantry was ordered to California soon after the close of the Mexican war, and since that period a goodly portion of it has been engaged in active service against the numerous tribes of Indians whose hostile demonstrations have spread alarm among the citizens of the interior.

The officers, we understand, lost most of their baggage on the wreck of the Winfield Scott.

Among the property saved, however, it is gratifying to learn, that the *colors* of the regiment, whose conquering eagles in the Mexican war, floated triumphantly above the palace of the Montezumas, were rescued after several days immersion, from the hold of the ill fated Scott, and although somewhat dilapidated by "accidents of field and flood," are still in condition to be "unfolded to the breeze."

The following are the names of the officers arrived. The remainder will follow as soon as relieved:—Major H Day, commanding regiment; Brevet Maj. G. W. Patten; Capt. A. Sully; Capt. F. Steele, Adjutant; Lieut J. W. Frazer, Lieut. N. T. Polk.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

PEABODY PRIZES.—Mr. George Peabody, of London, has certainly opened his heart and hand towards his native town.—In addition to his many previous benefactions and the endowment of that noble "Institute," bearing his name, of which the Danvers people are already so proud, he has turned his attention to the school children and is showing his desires to make them happy, by a liberal new year's gift. On Wednesday, the children of the two High Schools of the town, met for a social gathering, at the School House in South Danvers, and listened to an appropriate address from Mr Charles Northend, the School Superintendent. A letter was then read from GEORGE PEABODY, containing an offer of $200 a year, during his life, to be bestowed annually in prizes for merit to the pupils of both school.

This announcement was the signal for loud and continued applause, and the scholars appointed a committee of their own number to return their thanks to Mr Peabody. A song of gratitude, written for the occasion, was sung by the whole assembly, and after addresses from several gentlemen, the company separated.

PAINFUL BUT LAUGHABLE.—In "Notes of an Army Surgeon," we find the following:—

I remember, one day, in making my hospital rounds, a patient just arrived presented an amputated forearm, and doing so could scarcely restrain a broad laugh; the titter was constantly on his face.

"What is the matter? this does not strike me as a subject of laughter."

"It is not, doctor, but excuse me, I lost my arm in so funny a way that I still laugh when I look at it."

"What way?"

"Our first sergeant wanted shaving, and got me to attend to it, as I am corporal.—We went together in front of his tent; I had lathered him, and heldhim by the nose, and was just about applying the razor, when a cannon ball came, and that was the last I saw of his head and my arm. Excuse me, doctor, for laughing so, but I never saw such athing before."

This occurred during the siege of Fort Erie.

A NEW BEVERAGE.—A down East paper tells a story of two friends, who, meeting each other in Bangor after a long separation, concluded to celebrate the joyous occasion by a "drop o'drink." They accordingly repaired to a druggist's shop, and called for brandy, which, the parties being known, was immediately forthcoming. Unfortunately the clerk in his haste to serve his customers, placed a decanter of *paregoric* before them, instead of the desired fluid. The result was that one gentleman swallowed his tumbler full at a single gulp before he discovered the mistake, and was obliged to be immediately conveyed to a physician's, and submit to the unpleasant operations of a stomach pump.

TIN.—It appears that California is blessed with the "tin." In the "diggings" of the Mountain Lake Water Company, some peroxyde of tin has been found in small quantities, in the shape of crystals. It is possible that a vein may be found.—An investigation is being made.

"Lost—On New-Years Eve, a set of Charms."

Lost Charms! Why, charms are lost every day, that nobody dreams of advertising—charms that were priceless—heir-looms from Heaven.

The young are forever losing charms; the glow upon the cheek—that's not much; the light, elastic step—nor that either; the free beat of the guileless heart—and that's more.

The old lose the charm of the world; they never know where, they scarcely know how, but it is gone.

These are charms not fashioned by the goldsmith, nor found in the beds of eastern rivers, nor worn alone by the affluent. We have seen charm-wearers, and rare charms they were too, that hadn't a silk dress to bless themselves with, nor a home they can call their own; and alas! for them, if they lose them. But they do lose them, in this great City—weekly—perhaps daily. We have seen vice—vice "out of livery," in rags and tatters—we saw it an hour ago, sitting on the stone-steps of the City Hall, that had lost a heart full, aye a *life* full of charms, that she never dreamed of advertising, and would never have found if she had. As you turn away, with a cold eye, from the shivering thing that crouches there, never fancy she was *always* poor; that the light of hope and happiness never played around her brow and shone into her heart; that five or ten, or fifteen years ago, she wasn't rich in charms, that she thinks of now, and bewails now, as she talks to herself, of what every unfortunate has a store of, viz: "*better days*," not in the future but the past—the precious, yet worthless jewelry of memory and heart.—*N. Y. Tribune*

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION OF THE LIFE OF AN INFANT AT SEA.—A few months ago the captain of an East India ship, in company with his wife and an infant a few days old, left the port of Calcutta for Boston.—After being at sea two days his wife died, when he put back for a nurse. With much difficulty he procured one and again put to sea. When three days out the nurse was taken with the scurvy, of which disease she was afflicted the whole voyage, and consequently was unable to give the slightest attention to the child. In this emergency the milk of a goat was resorted to, as food for the babe.

After a few weeks the goat died, and from that time till the arrival of the ship at this port, a few days since, the only food the infant had partaken of was *hard sea bread soaked in water*, the father acting as nurse and discharging the duties devolving upon him as captain of the ship, during a long and stormy passage.

On arrival, the nurse was taken to the hospital and has since died. The captain went to his home with his child, and the remains of its mother, which were interred in Pilgrim soil on Sunday last. The child, now about ten months old, appears to be in good health, notwithstanding the hardships and sufferings it has passed through during its brief journey.—*Exchange.*

GREAT NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.—The London Daily News publishes a letter received by a gentleman in Bristol from his relative at Hobart Town, containing intelligence surpassing any thing that has been received from the gold region of Australia. The letter written by a reliable person says: "A great discovery has again been made on the Geelong side, about fifty-six miles from the town. They have been digging very deep, and have come on a table of gold about 100 feet from the surface, apparently inexhaustible. All I can tell you respecting it is that the people's minds are partly turned from the immense discovery. Every tub full of earth they raise from these holes contain pounds weight of gold. The more they dig the more inexhaustible it appears.—At Geelong a tumult has broken out among the diggers. The government has sent up all the military to quell the disturbance," etc. Another account says: "18,000 oz have been taken out in three days by a few persons, and one person got a lump weighing 190 lbs. in one solid piece. This is no exaggeration, and the greatest excitement prevails."

A TURKISH MARSEILLES HYMN.—The London Athenæum notices the report that a Turkish poet, Halis Effendi, has written a national Hymn, in the style of the "Marseillaise," which his countrymen are described as repeating with extraordinary zest and energy. Philosophers affect to despise poetry, and Plato banished the poets from his model republic; but in moments of crisis like that which now shakes the Orient, it is always found that men will hear, and dare, and aspire more greatly under the sway of lyrical passion than without the exaltation of nerve and brain produced by this subtle and spiritual power. It is of no small moment then, that a native poet should have drawn from the rock those living waters of song which at once satisfy the common craving and fortify the national zeal. To those who have a merely human interest in the contest of Turk and Russ, it is pleasant to catch the voice of the Muses beside the thunder of cannon, if it be only as the expression of another and a nobler influence in the affairs of men.

A PARAGRAPH FOR BOYS.—At Portland the other day a boy who had often played truant, and had been threatened by his parents with a severe punishment if he did so again, in an unlucky hour repeated the offence. At night he did not return home as usual, being deterred, it is supposed, by fear of the threatened penalty. Days passed, during which nothing was seen or heard of him, notwithstanding his parents advertised and instituted a vigorous search for him. A morning or two since, his dead body was found floating in the water. One of his cheeks had neen frozen; and other appearances indicated that the poor fellow had wandered about till chilled to insensibility, and then fallen off the wharf.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—People who carry full dinners to church with them in the afternoon are remarkably apt to fall asleep, no matter how good the sermon may be. Last Sunday afternoon a Baptist clergyman in Hudson street, while holding forth to his congregation in a style that ought to have kept them awake, suddenly stopped in his discourse, and said—

"Brethren! I have preached about half of my sermon, and I perceive that twenty-five or thirty of my congregation are fast asleep. I shall postpone the delivery of the balance of it until they wake up."

There was a dead pause for about five minutes, during which time the sleepers awoke, and then the preacher went on.—*N. Y. Express.*

Perkins, who has been spending a month or six weeks in New York has returned.—He called in on Saturday to inquire if we knew why some of our first females wore lamp-mats instead of bonnets on their heads in the street! We didn't know. Referred him to committee on milliners. We suspect Perkins has been dabbling in the fine arts.—*Boston Post.*

JENNY LIND'S BABY.—Some American lady has paid Jenny Lind a visit at her residence in Dresden, and found her nursing a baby. The lady goes on to say that the doctors have remonstrated with the songstress, and told her that such maternal conduct will spoil her voice, which Jenny considers a small sacrifice compared with the music she hears at the domestic fireside. We wonder what kind of a cry Jenny's infant has? and whether the sweet innocent takes after its mother in its voice? It would be something, after all, to hear them high notes, and we think we should be bound to go into ecstacies thereat.—We have done our part of admiration for the mother. We have heard her best pieces, and appreciated them, but we think we would give the pleasures of our season ticket if we could, unobserved, hear Jenny pour out her motherly soul in "*Rock a by baby on the tree top*." Those little blue eyes, that fair skin and dimpled hands, inspire more enthusiasm than the mother ever felt, in the proudest theatrical triumphs; and it is a fact, worthy of the observation of "strong-minded women," that one of the noblest of their sex sinks into the quiet of private life, after the most unparalleled triumphs before the world, with only one regret, and that is, that circumstances ever compelled her to appear in public on the stage.—*Broth Jonathan.*

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NANTUCKET.—Intense excitement was occasioned in Nantucket on Sunday last, by the disappearance of Capt. Luther Crocker, who is partially insane upon the subject of spirit rappings. He was seen going out of town about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in company with a lad of twelve. Fears were entertained that they might perish during the approaching cold night. After a diligent search they were found, about 7 o'clock in the evening, on the end of Smith's Point, in the Humane House there. They would have frozen to death before morning, had they remained undisturbed. The object of the insane man in going to Smith's Point appears to have been a desire to get on to the island of Tuckernuck, to preach to the inhabitants there, but failing to procure a passage across the channel, and being fatigued by the long journey thither, he concluded to remain on the Point during the night.

CHINESE MODE OF LEADING THEIR PIGS. In England we must humor and amuse our pig, or he will not budge an inch; but a Chinaman has neither time nor inclination for such an occupation, so when he takes his pig to market he merely passes a thin cord through either ear of the animal, in the form of a loop, to which a piece of rope is attached, which the Chinaman holds in his hand, in the other he carries a thin cane, but it is seldom needed, as the pig proceeds quietly and decorously as if he was going to a funeral. We have seen scores of pigs taken to market in this way and never saw or heard of an instance of misbehavior on the part of any of them.—*Exchange.*

CITY COUNCIL.

JANUARY 10, 1854.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The report of the joint committee on finance read, received and the bills ordered to be paid as recommended.

Sundry accounts read and referred to finance committee.

Application of Mumford Hazard for 100 loads paving gravel from the beach, received and referred to street commissioner.

Mrs. Block's account for sale of sand at beach, received and referred to finance committee.

Account of the city of Newport against the estate of Peter Armstrong, read, and city treasurer is directed to collect the same from the estate.

Resolution passed directing the sealer of weights and measures to examine the weights and measures in the stores, shops, and the markets, and to regulate them with his standard where needed.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Common Council met at the usual time. The President presiding. Members present Messrs Barlow, Stevens, Sherman, Slocum, Taylor, Castoff, Vose and Records.

Sundry bills presented, and referred to joint committee on finance.

Voted to take a recess of ten minutes.

On again coming to order, the following was received from the Board of Aldermen, viz: report of joint committee on finance; application of Mumford Hazard for paving gravel; account of sale of sand at the beach; in relation to estate of Peter Armstrong; all concurred in.

Invitation was received to join in City Council for the purpose of electing certain city officers and accepted.

Resolution relating to sealer of weights and measures from the Board of Aldermen; concurred in.

Adjourned to Tuesday January 24, at 7½ P M.

IN CONVENTION.—The police officers were appointed field drivers.

Robert Seatle was appointed a constable.

Nathan M Chafee was appointed a constable for the ensuing year, and was designated as the officer to complain of all violations of the act for suppressing drinking houses and tippling shops.

New York Grain Market.

The limited supply of Wheat offering—especially of prime samples—has induced more firmness in the market, and at the close prices were about two cents higher than on Friday last.—The sales are prime White Genesee at $2; fair to prime White Southern, $1.81 a $1.90; Red do. $1.79; fair White Ohio, $1.79, from store; a lot of choice White Dutchess County, $1.90; Red Jersey, $1.79; and Red Long Island $1.75. Rye continues firm and in active request, mainly for export to the Continent—the sales are at $1.18 a $1.19, and for export, $1.23, delivered. Barley continues scarce, and held with much firmness, at 84 a 90 cents for common to prime.—Oats opened firmer, but with an increased supply, closed dull—prices of prime, which are relatively less abundant, show a slight improvement. Corn is in active request for export, but at prices below the views of purchasers. The supply is light and the receipts small. The new which is now being received is sufficiently dry for shipping, and prices therefore approximate nearer to old than heretofore. Most receivers are storing their receipts for higher prices, which they believe must rule ere long, owing to its relative cheapness compared to Wheat and Rye.

New Bedford Oil Market.

SPERM.—The market is firm and very quiet, and we have no sales to report. We hear of a sale in Fairhaven, the particulars of which we are unable to learn.

WHALE.—Whale may be quoted at 63 a 63½ cts. The transactions of the week include parcels of 50 bbls at 63 cts; 159 bbls at 63½ cts; and 125 bbls at a price not transpired. We hear of a sale at Woods Hole of 350 bbls at 63 cts per gallon.

WHALEBONE—The market is quiet, and we have no sales to report.

The stock of oil on hand Jan 7, 1854—In New London comprises 3350 bbls whale; at Mystic 700 bbls do; at Stonington 670 bbls do. Total 4720 bbls whale. No sperm.

Brighton Market, Thursday last

At market, 900 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 9 pairs of Working Oxen, 69 Cows and Calves, 2900 Sheep and Lambs, 260 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $7,50; 1st quality $7; 2d do $6 50; 3d do $6 25; ordinary $5,50 a 5.75.

Working Oxen—$95, 120 a 135.

Cows and Calves—$29, 24, 28, 30 a 35.

Sheep and Lambs,—By lot $2, 2,50, 2,75, 3a4; Extra $5, 5 50, 5 75, 6, 7 a 9.

Swine—4c; retail 6c.

Remarks—There are at market to-day some excellent cattle. Sales for extra Beef are quick, owing to the number at market. There will probably be quite a number left over.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1854.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water
14 SATURDAY,	7 28	4 52	5 3	7 23
15 SUNDAY,	7 27	4 53	6 7	8 13
16 MONDAY,	7 27	4 54	7 12	9 3
17 TUESDAY,	7 26	4 55	8 16	9 50
18 WEDNESDAY,	7 26	4 56	9 22	10 36
19 THURSDAY,	7 25	4 58	10 27	11 21
20 FRIDAY,	7 24	4 59	11 34	eve. 5

FULL MOON 14th day, 4th hour, 27m. morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES

POISONING.

Thousands of Parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

☞ "*Be not deceived,*" but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Sick Headaches, Bile, and Weak and Disordered Stomachs.—These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring to health many persons pronounced incurable by the faculty, both at home and abroad. They may be taken with perfect safety, and a certainty of effecting a cure by persons suffering from general debility, sick headache, disease of the stomach, bile, or liver complaints, and those who are predisposed to dropsy cannot use a more effectual remedy than Holloway's Pills acting as they do upon the very main-springs of life, no disease can resist their influence. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequalled.

A CARD.—Since the proprietor's recent labratory enlargements, he is able to fill his numerous orders for LYON'S KATHAIRON, without delay. This peerless and immensely popular article for invigorating and beautifying the Hair, is sold by every druggist throughout North and South America, Europe, and the islands of the ocean. No article of any kind ever obtained so extensive a sale in all parts of the world.

Let those now use
Who never used before;
And those who always used
Now use the more.

The price is still 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists in this city.

Christmas has come and gone, New Year's will not come round again for another year, but disease is with us always. The most skilful medical men now advise that a package of Grafenberg family medicines be kept in every house, as the best method of warding off the approach of sickness. They are so reliable, and the directions are so plain and simple that it is to be hoped this advice will be followed. A full assortment is to be found at all times at the store of HAZARD & CASWELL, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

MARRIED,

In this city, 8th inst, by Rev. J. Lovejoy, Mr. BENJAMIN S. CARR to Miss LUCRETIA A. HOWLAND.

In Bristol, 4th inst., Mr. GEORGE H. FARRINGTON, of Wrentham, Mass, to Miss LIZZIE S., daughter of Nathan Simmons, Esq., of B.

In Fall River on New Year's Day, Mr. WILLIAM T. ROBINSON, of N. York, to Miss SARAH C. BURKE, of Tiverton.

In Providence, 4th inst, Mr. HENRY RICHARDSON to Miss ANNA S. WESTCOTT, both of P.

In Providence, 10th inst., Mr. WM. L. SOUTHWICK to Miss SARAH S. WEBBER, both of P.

DIED.

In this city, 8th inst., Mrs. REBECCA, widow of the late Henry G. Place, aged 80 years.

In this city, 8th inst., ISABELLA A., daughter of Isaac S. and Elizabeth H. Bose, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Softly lay her down to rest,
Turn the earth upon her breast;
She is wrapt in slumbers deep,
Lay her down in peace to sleep. COMM.

In this city, 10th inst, Mrs. SARAH A. ALLEN, wife of Mr. Edward J. Allen, in the 46th year of her age.

In this city 9th inst., Mr. EZEKIEL BARKER, born in New York, and a late resident of Charleston, S. C., aged 40 years.

In Smithfield, 7th inst., CHRISTOPHER ALMY, formerly of this city in his 83d year. An esteemed Member of the Society of Friends.

In Jersey City, (N. J.) Dec. 30th, Mr. ROBERT A. DURFEE, son of the late Mr. Benjamin Durfee, of this city, in the 41st year of his age.

In Middletown, 9th inst., of typhoid fever, Peleg L. Barker, son of Mr. Benajah Barker, in the 20th year of his age.

In sorrow and sadness our hearts now are weeping,
To think that them from our number hast fled,
To think that thy spirit no longer is with us,
But that thy loved form doth rest with the dead.

In Middletown, 26th ult., after a short illness, PECKHAM ANTHONY, in the 84th year of his age.

In Portsmouth, R. I., Dec. 9th, Miss ELIZABETH FAULKNER, aged 92 years.

In Jamestown, 8th inst., WILLIAM P. CARR, aged 44 years.

In Bristol, 1st inst., SARAH, daughter of the late Jonathan F. GOLE, aged 16 years.

In Warren, 6th inst, Mr. MARTIN SALISBURY, aged 68 years.

In Providence, 7th inst, MARY, wife of Frank Maurau, aged 29 years.

In Providence 4th inst., PHEBA B. wife of Joseph Marshall, aged 58 years.

In Providence, 8th inst, JOSEPH B. F. MCGOWAN, son of Dr. J. J. McGowan, aged 7 years and 6 months; Mrs ALSINA, wife of Calvin French, in the 25th year of her age.

In Providence, 9th inst, HARRIET A., daughter of Zenas L. Kellar, aged 7 years, 11 months and 22 days; CORDINE A. HEWITT, aged 23 years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

—ARRIVED.—

MONDAY, Jan 8.—Brig Henry Marshall, Castoff, fm New York.

Schr Isaac Van Zant, Gifford, do for Va; Lysen, Ewen, New Bedford for New London; Profit, Howland, Plymouth for New York.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 11.—Schr Ann Susan, Myers, Prov for New York.

MEMORANDA.

At Honolulu Nov 24, ship Helen Augusta, Fales, for this port during the month, wtg about 4000 bbls freight.

Arr at Woosung, Sept 14, ship Celestial, Palmer, Shanghai for Foo chow-foo and London.

Ar at Honolulu Nov 11th fm Ochtock, ship Antelope, Potter, 90 sp, 1500 wh, 25000 lbs bone.

Ar at Cardenas 26th ult, bark Saranac, Edgley, Havana to load for Bristol.

Sld from Matanzas 28th ult., brig Confidence, Melvill, for Savannah.

Off Port Praya, Oct 18, bark George, Jennings, 60 bbls oil.

At Wilmington, NC, 4th, brig Ellen Hayden Marsh, for Cuba, ldg.

Cld at Mobile 31st ult, shr W J Arthur, King, for Havana.

1854
ALMANACS.

The American,
Old Farmers,
Friends Moral,
Rhode Island,
Ladies Pocket,
Family Christian Almanacs
for sale at
Jan 13. JAMES HAMMOND'S.

Wax Night Lights.

THIS unique article will be found, from its purity, and pleasant odor, as well as from its great convenience a most desirable light for the bed chamber. In boxes of one dozen for sale by
HAZARD & CASWELL,
Apothecaries Hall, | Hall of Pharmacy,
Washington Sq. | 137 Thames st.
Jan 14.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
for sale by HAZARD & CASWELL
Jan 13.

India Rubber Goods.

FROM the factories of the Union Co. and N. Y. Man'g Co. Domestic articles of all the varieties made from this material, for sale by
HAZARD & CASWELL,
12 Washington Sq., and 137 Thames st.

Little Ferns, for Fanny's little friends, by the author of Fern Leaves. A further supply of this work just received and for sale at
Jan 12. *TILLEY'S.*

The Great Metropolis, *or New York Almanack for* 1854, for sale at
Jan 12. *TILLEY'S.*

The British Quarterlies
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co New York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW (Liberal)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the year 1854. They will occupy a middle ground between the hasty writing of newspapers, and speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living is quiet and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are in progress for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we shall be able to place *all* our Reprints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this will involve a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:—

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwoods Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, through Agents, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but *Twenty-four Cents* a year for "Blackwood," and but *Twelve cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street, New York.
Agents—B. J. TILLEY and C. E. HAMMETT, Jr, Newport, R. I.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, January 9, 1854.

To the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the town of Little Compton, to be held January 9, A D 1854

GENTLEMEN:

THE SUBSCRIBER, administrator on the estate of
WILLIAM SIMMONS,
late of Little Compton, deceased, would respectfully represent to your Honors that he has no assets in his hands belonging to the estate of said William Simmons, by which he may liquidate the debts due from said estate the funeral expenses, and the settlement of the estate thus far, (your Honors having allowed the personal estate contained in the inventory, $111 81 to the widow for her comfortable support,) would respectfully requests that he may be authorized, licensed, and empowered in his said capacity to sell so much of the real estate of which the said William Simmons died, seized and possessed, as may avail for the purposes aforesaid, the expenses of sale and the further expenses in the settlement of the estate, amounting to the estimated sum of three hundred dollars.

WILLIAM T SIMMONS, Adm'r.

On the foregoing, it is ordered that said petition be received, and that public notice of the pendency and prayer of the same be given according to law, by inserting said petition and this order of notice thereon in the *Newport Mercury*, for three successive weeks, that the consideration of granting said petition will be attended to at a court of probate to be held at the office of the clerk of this court in said Little Compton, on Monday, the 13th day of February next, at 1 o'clock, P M, where all interested may appear and object to the granting of the prayer of the petition by the court.

Witness:
GUIS WILBOR, *Probate Clerk.*
Jan 14, 1854

Court of Probate, Newport Jan. 9, 1854.

GEORGE S. SHERMAN makes application in writing for himself or some other suitable person, to be appointed administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of
HENRY G. PLACE,
late of Newport, deceased, stating that the Executrix on said estate has deceased without fully administering on said estate. The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the City Clerk's office Newport, on Monday the 6th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and notice is ordered to be given thereof, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard thereon.

Jan. 14. B. B. HOWLAND *Prob Clk.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Administrator on the estate of the late
HANNAH ALMY,
hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for adjustment, and those indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to
RICHARD SHERMAN, *Adm'r.*
Portsmouth, Jan 14.

A Good Bargain.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having on hand a larger stock of *ALL WOOL MUSLIN DELAINE*, than they can readily sell, offer the whole stock without distinction, at 42 cents per yard.
Jan 14 E. LAWTON & BROS.

MERCHANT'S BANK.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of this Bank, on Monday evening 9th inst., SETH H CONTRELL Esq. was elected President, in place of Isaac Gould, Esq. deceased.
CHARLES D HAMMETT, *Cash'r.*
Jan 14

Black Alpaccas.—A large assortment, at
LANGLEY & NORMAN'S,
Jan 14. 166 Thames st, corner of Mary

At a meeting of the City Council, Newport, January 10, 1854.

RESOLVED, That any and all of the police officers of this city be and they are hereby appointed Field Drivers, and be entitled to receive the fees of office for doing the duties thereof, and that they be also authorized under the officer appointed in relation to enforcing the Dog Law, to assist in enforcing the same.

A true copy:
B. B. HOWLAND, *City Clk.*

Resolved, That David Melvill, Sealer of Weights and Measures, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to go around and examine the weights and measures in the stores, shops, and markets, and if needed to regulate them by his standard.

A true copy:
Dec 14—3t. B B HOWLAND Clk.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE of this city will meet in their room in the Clark street School House, for the examination of candidates for the situation of Teacher of one of the Grammar Schools, on Wednesday evening, February 1, at 7 o'clock. The term will commence on Monday, Feb 13. Salary $500.

By order of the Committee,
D. M. COGGESHALL, Sec'ry.
Newport, Jan 14, 1854.

Boxes and their Boys, or the duties of Masters and Apprentices, illustrated and enforced; for sale at *TILLEY'S.*

THE NEWPORT WATER CURE

CONTINUES OPEN for the reception of patients. City practice will be attended to as usual.
Jan 9. DR W. F. REH.

Woven Shirt Fronts.—A new lot of *Woolen Shirt Fronts*, just received at
Jan7. *LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.*

Tammany Hill Intsitute.
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE WINTER SESSION will commence on the first Monday in January. The Principals receive under their charge a limited number of Boys for instruction. The pupils board with them, and are under their entire supervision and control.

JARED REID, Jr., A. M.
BENJ. E. THURSTON, A. B. } *Principals*

References.—Rev. T. Thayer, Rev. G. T. Brooks Dr. T. C. Dunn, Gov. Wm. G Gibbs, Newport R. I., Prests. Day and Woolsey, Yale College; Pres't Humphrey, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prest Hitchcock, Prof Warner Tyler, Snell and Jewett, Amherst Coll.; Prof. John P. Putnam, Dartmouth Coll.; H. M. Gibbs, Esq.; A Bigelow, Jr., Esq., Prof. G F. Rice, Rev. R. S. S. Dickinson, Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks, N. York City. Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr. Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. E. S. Kirk, Hon. D. Saffin, Boston, Geo. F. Rice, Esq., Worcester, Mass. Hon. Henry Barnard, Hartford, Ct.

SEA ONED PINE LUMBER.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand, and offers for sale, a good assortment of seasoned pine lumber, of good qualities. Also a full assortment of cut nails, constantly on hand. The attention of those wanting, is requested to the above, as terms and prices will be made satisfactory to purchasers, at No 248 Thames st.
Jan 2, 1854. ALBERT HAMMETT.

Metropolitan Silk Stock!
REMOVAL.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,

Having removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
NO. 55 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK.
(Opposite the Park)

Invite the attention of the Trade to their SPRING IMPORTATION of
RICH SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERIES, &C,

Merchants throughout the United States are solicited to examine our assortment, which in
NOVELTY, RICHNESS AND VARIETY,
is believed to be unsurpassed in this metropolis, and adapted to the wants of the very best trade in this country; all of which will be offered to CASH and first class six mos. BUYERS, on the most favorable terms.
Jan 7, 1854—6w

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Bank of Rhode Island on Monday, January 2d, 1854, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the year ensuing, viz:

N. B. Haunnett,	W. A. Clarke,
W. G. Gibbs,	Wm. Gardner,
T. C. Dunn,	A. N. Littlefield,
Feleg Clarke.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, PELEG CLARKE, Esq., was elected President.
W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.
Jan 7, 1854.

N. E. COMMERCIAL BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the New England Commercial Bank, on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz

Samuel Allan,	Josiah S. Munro,
George Bowen,	Henry Tisdale,
William W. Freeborn.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., was re-elected President.
G. F. WEAVER, *Cash'r.*
Newport January 7, 1854.

NEWPORT BANK.

AT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank held Wednesday, January 4th, 1854, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

William Vernon,	William Brownell,
William Stevens,	Russell Cogzeshall,
Edward F. Newton,	John Rogers,
Edward T. Allen,	William G. Peckham.

At a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, same day WILLIAM VERNON, Esq., was re-elected President.
Jan 7. B. C. STEVENS, *Cash'r.*

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Rhode Island Union Bank, held at the banking room on Tuesday, January 3d, 1854, the following named gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Stephen T. Northam,	Wm. Sherman,
Robert P. Lee,	Wm. Littlefield
Charles Devens,	Wm. C Cozzens,
Samuel Barker,	Edward King.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, CHARLES DEVENS was re-elected President, and
Jan 7, 1854. R. P. LEE, *Cash'r*

PARADISE FARM,

To be Let for one year from 25th March, 1854.

THIS FARM as is well known, is in Middletown, on the Beach road, half a mile from the Beach, containing 24 acres. The House and outbuildings are very convenient and the land is in high order. A Farmer with a small family would be preferred, as the owner wishes to occupy part of the house in the warm season.

Apply to
Jan. 7. JOSEPH A. BARKER, *Providence.*

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

PROFITABLE & HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF HAVING AN AGENT in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, (post paid,)
WM A. KINSLER,
Jan 7. Box 601, Philadelphia Post Office.

Court of Probate Newport, January, 2d 1854

CHRISTOPHER G. PERRY, administrator with the will annexed on the estate of the
HON. WILLIAM HUNTER,
late of Newport deceased, presents his 3d account on said estate for allowance, the same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the City Clerk's office Newport, on Monday the 30th January inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury. B. B. HOWLAND *Prob Clk.*
Jan 7, 1854.

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec 26, 1853.

MARY L. RUGGLES, administratrix, presents her administration account on the estate of
*

$500 CHALLENGE.

Whatever concerns the health and happiness of the people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to promote their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it my duty to solemnly assure you that WORMS, according to the opinion of the most celebrated Physicians, are the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable. If you have an appetite continually changeable from one kind of food to another, Bad Breath, Pain in the Stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardness and Fullness of the Belly, Dry Cough, Slow Fever, Pulse irregular—remember that all these denote WORMS, and you should at once apply the remedy—

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific Principles compounded with purely Vegetable substances being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender infant with decided beneficial effect, where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhœa have made them weak and debilitated, the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an Infallible remedy for those afflicted with DYSPEPSIA, the astonishing cures performed by this Syrup after Physicians have failed is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

THE TAPE WORM.

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infest the human system, it grows to an almost indefinite length, becoming so coiled and fastened in the intestines and stomach, effecting the health so sadly as to cause St. Vitus Dance, Fits, &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is TAPE WORM hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 or 8 of my Liver Pills, so as to remove all obstructions, that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of two table-spoonfuls three times a day. These directions followed have never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case of TAPE WORMS.

READ THE FOLLOWING!

And you cannot be indifferent to this appeal. Humanity calls upon you to do your duty. It is only one out of the many thousand who has seen its wonderful effects.

DR. J. N. HOBENSACK—SIR:—Gratitude to you, the inventor of a highly valuable medicine, prompts this humble testimony in its favor, as being a safe, gentle, yet powerfully effectual remedy for Worms. Having had much experience in knowing the effects of various preparations, my wife, who was well skilled in ministering to children in distress, pronounced it the best she had ever used, and would use no other while yours could be had.

A daughter of ours became seriously diseased. Her symptoms were alarming, but her mother at once sought for a remedy for Worms. Having obtained yours, by the time she had taken half a bottle, O! Sir, the joy it gave an affectionate mother, to see the improvement in her child, she being about five or six years old. She passed an immense quantity of Worms, her sickly countenance now brightened, her spirits returned, and in a short time a lovely child threatened with decline and death, now gave promise of health. Thanks to a kind Providence, whose blessing attending your Syrup, restored the child. With confidence I recommend it to all parents whose children are suffering with Worms.

JAS. B. BOWEN, Minister of the Gospel,
Late Pastor of the Southampton Baptist Church.

☞ CAUTION!—Remember, then, Parents and all others, that HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP is the only Medicine in use that will eradicate Worms, with certainty, and will not disagree with the most delicate Stomach. Be careful you get the genuine article, and see that the signature, "J. N. HOBENSACK," is on every bottle.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile, so that any wrong action of the Liver effects the other important parts of the system, and results variously in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore watch every symptom that might indicate a wrong action of the Liver. These Pills being composed of ROOTS and PLANTS furnished by nature to heal the sick; namely, 1st, an EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus membrane, or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2d, an ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3d, a TONIC, which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renewing health and vigor to all parts of the body. 4th, a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and operating on the Bowels, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter and purifying the Blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstruction either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c., and offered to the public as the best Pills for all diseases, upon the following

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

WE, the undersigned Physicians, having had the receipt of their manufacture submitted to us for inspection, say that the ingredients of which they are composed makes them the best Pill in use for all diseases of the Liver, Impurities of the Blood, &c. We say this not only from our own judgment, but also from that of the best medical authority in the United States. All diseases requiring the use of an ALTERATIVE DIAPHORETIC and PURGATIVE MEDICINE, that came under our notice, has been treated with the above Pills with the most satisfactory success. GEORGE WOOD, M. D.
FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.
G. McCLENNAN, M. D.
F. CROWLEY, M. D.
L. BOWEN, M. D.

☞ Purchase none but those having the signature, "J. H. HOBENSACK," upon each box as all others are worthless imitations.

Agents wishing new supplies, and all others wishing to become agents, must address the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, at his Laboratory, No. 120 North SECOND Street, above Race, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all Druggists and Merchants in the U. States.

Langley & Bennett,
FURNITURE DEALERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and complete assortment of *Household Furniture* which will be sold at the lowest market prices; their stock consists of Mahogany Sofas, Lounges, Rocking Chairs, Spring and Stuffed-seat Sitting Chairs, Card Tables, Cottage Bedsteads of Mahogany and Black Walnut, Quartette Tables, Bureaus of Mahogany or Black Walnut; also, the *Newport* Square Chair, Camp Extension Chair, together with an extensive assortment of common and low priced furniture, such as Bureaus, Beadsteads, Tables, Wash-stands, Chairs, Towel-horses, &c. &c., which they offer at the lowest prices. Please call and examine our Stock and Prices.

COFFINS of Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry and Pine, constantly on hand and furnished at the shortest notice.

N. B. We have procured a corpse preserver, by which a corpse may be kept without any change for any length of time and yet be exposed to view. The preserver will be taken to any house in Newport or vicinity by applying at
April 30. No. 10 Franklin st

Steam Grist Mill.

J. H. & G. W. PERRY take pleasure in informing their friends and customers that their Steam Grist Mill, on the Commercial Wharf is now in operation. All kinds of meal and of the best quality, can be obtained at the Mill, or at their Red Brick Store, North Side Market Square March 5

R. P. BERRY,
DENTIST.
—OFFICE—
CORNER OF THAMES AND MARY STREETS.
Newport, March 20, 1852.—1y

Blankets and Counterpanes.

ENGLISH and French Blankets and English and American Counterpanes of all sizes and qualities, for sale low by
F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.
April 30. 74 Thames street.

NEW GOODS.
Just received at 20 Broad st., by
CORNELL & DENNIS,

which are offered at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Fresh Green Teas,	Hams,
do. Black Teas,	Lard,
Stewart's Crush'd Sug.	Dried Beef
do. Powdered Sugar	Tongues,
do. Refined A B & C	Herring,
ditto	Dairy Salt,
Granulated do.	Table Salt,
Havana Brown do.	Cheese,
Old Java Coffee,	Butter,
Maracaibo do.	Hull's Soap,
St. Domingo,	Ward's do.
Parched do.	Excelsior do.
Ground do.	Castile do.
New Orleans Molasses,	Fancy do.
Havana do.	Sperm candles,
Dried Apples,	Adamantine Candles,
Prunes,	Starch,
Raisins,	Maccaroni,
Currants,	Tapioca,
Citron,	Vermicelli,
Preserved Ginger,	Sago,
Nutmegs,	Pearl Barley,
Pure Ground Spices,	Corn Starch,
Smoking Tobacco,	Refined Saleratus,
Chewing Tobacco,	Cream Tartar,
Scotch Snuff,	Soda,
Maccaboy Snuff,	Jud's Baking Powder,
English Mustard,	French Chocolate,
Pepper Sauce,	Baker's Cocoa,
Tomato Catsup,	Arrow Root,
Capers,	Wrapping Paper,
Olive Oil,	Rice,
Premium, Medium, and	Crockery,
Common Flour,	Dollar Clocks,
Groton Flour in 1-8, 1-4	Shoes and Boots,
& 1-2 Bbl Bags,	Dry Goods, &c.

Newport, June 25.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

Cyrus W. Field & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Cliff Street,
NEW YORK.

Are Sole Agents in the United States for
Muspratt's superior Bleaching Powder.
Victoria Mills Celebrated Writing Papers.
Russell " Superior " "
Genesee " " Printing "
Bawlins & Sons' English Tissue "
First quality Ultramarine Blue

They are also Agents for the principal Paper Manufacturers in this country, and offer for Sale by far the most extensive and desirable stock of *Paper and Paper Manufacturers' Materials* that can be found in this or any other country.

They occupy the large and commodious Warehouses, No. 11 Cliff Street, No. 58 Cliff Street, No. 184 Christopher Street, and the Lofts over the large Iron Stores, 7 and 9 Cliff St.

Their business is strictly wholesale, and Writing Papers are sold by the case only.

Their extraordinary facilities enable them to offer all Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, at the lowest possible prices.

Paper made to order, any size or weight.—Liberal advances made on consignments of Paper Paper Makers' stock and other merchandize.

The highest market price paid in cash for all kind of Rags.
July 2.—1y.

N. M. Chafee,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
210 THAMES STREET,
two doors north of Custom house.

HAVING FITTED UP his extensive Establishment in the best manner to display his varied assortment, calls attention to his Water Closets, Pumps of Copper and Iron, from the single action to the double forcing, and the superior Chain Pumps with curbs of his own pattern (highly approved) together with hot and cold shower Baths, vertical Boilers, arranged on the most approved plans, Wash Bowls of every variety, lead pipe, Silver Basin Faucets of every pattern and style conceived off—all of which are now offered to the public at the lowest market price and fitted in a satisfactory manner.

Particular attention paid to SHIP PLUMBING AND CASTINGS, and arrangements have been made with the manufacturers in Boston to furnish every variety of Gutta Percha, in pipes or in sheets which will be fitted to any use at the shortest notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and dispatch and all work *Warranted*. Jan. 22.

INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his Agency for the
Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
of many years standing, has been appointed Agent for the
Merchants and Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Companies,
at Providence, and will receive and forward proposals for Marine and Fire risks on vessels; buildings of all kinds, either finished or in process of erection; household Furniture, Merchandise in general. Manufacturing establishments; Lumber yards, &c, &c.

Those in want of *RELIABLE* Insurance will please apply to the subscriber, at the Counting room of F. Lawton & Brothers, No. 74 Thames Street.

Aug. 6.—3m. EDWD. W. LAWTON

KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES,
☞ AND LOW PRICES. ☜

New Fall and Winter Goods,
JUST ARRIVED

CONSISTING OF Beaver and Pilot Cloths Devonshire, Kerseys, Petershams and Coating for Over Coats.

Broadcloths, of all Colors, Doeskins, Cassimers, Vesting, Vermont Cloths and Sattinets.

A large assortment of Trimmings of all kind Furnishing Goods of all descriptions to be Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,
Oct. 23. Tailor & Draper
N. B. Cutting particularly attended to.

HENRY H. YOUNG,
—DEALER IN—
WEST INDIA GOODS, CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, SMOKED PROVISIONS,
Flour, Sugar, Teas, Wines, Fruit, Havana and Principe Cigars, Pine Oil & Fluid, Confectionary, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
Nos. 66 & 68 *Thames-street, corner Parade, opposite Brick Market.*
☞ Goods sold at a moderate profit and sent to any part of the town free.

Fall Style of Silk & Velvet Hats

JUST RECEIVED at No 96 Thames street, the Fall style of Silk and Velvet Hats, and other millinery goods, which will be sold at very low prices.

Silk and Velvet Hats made to order at the shortest notice.

ALSO a good assortment of Beaver, Felt and Straw Bonnets, some as low as twenty-five cents.
Oct 29. AUGUSTUS FRENCH.

TAKE NOTICE.

COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns BAY STATE, MAY FLOWER, PERFECT UNION BROWNELL'S COAL STOVES, &c. &c., No. 91 Thames-st.

W. BROWNELL.
Jan. 1, 1852.

NEW STRAW BONNETS,
NOW OPENING AT
A. SHERMAN'S, 261 Thames Street.

COMPRISING a greater variety of Styles than ever before offered, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. April 3.

Cottrell & Bryer,
Dealers and Manufacturers of FURNITURE,
No. 73 CHURCH STREET CORNER OF DIVISION.

Furniture of every description constantly on hand. April 30—1y.

20,000 CIGARS of the latest and most approved Brands; those wanting a good cigar will do well to give us a call; also common cigars of all kinds.

PARADE CORNER,
July 12 66 & 68 Thames st.

FURNITURE LANSTING.

RICH PATTERNS of English Printed Lastings for Curtains or for Furniture covering For sale by F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.
April 30. 74 Thames St.

A NICE LOT OF DRIED APPLES, just receive at CARR'S,
June 4. 171 Thames Street.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

THIRTY YEARS *of unprecedented popularity and sale of the* VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM has satisfactorily proved it to be the *most reliable remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, and all diseases of the LUNGS, THROAT and CHEST.* In confirmation of the above, we have the pleasure to submit the following convincing evidence.

Gentlemen. AUGUST 1ST, 1853.

We the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having for many years sold your Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, are happy to bear testimony to its great efficacy in the relief and cure of Pulmonary complaints. We know of no medicine which has deservedly sustained so high a reputation for so long a term of years, or which more rarely disappoints the reasonable expectations of those who use it.

Brewers, Stevens & Cushing, Boston, Mass.—B A. Paknestock, Hull & Co., New York.—Allen & Co., Cincinnati, O.—Barnard, Adams & Co., St. Louis, Mo.—Carlton & Hovey, Lowell Mass.—F. Seammon & Co., Chicago, Ill.—J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville, Ky. R. Hollister & Co., Buffalo N. Y.—J. L. Thompson & Co., Troy, N. Y.—J. Musson, Quebec, U. C.—W. T. Baird, Woodstock, N. B.—Ingraham & Fuller, Bangor, Me.—J. Balch & Son, Providence, R. I.—Smith & Pierce, Montpelier, Vt.—White & Hill, Nashua, N. H. —and many others of the oldest and most respectable Druggists and Apothecaries in the United States and British Provinces.

From Nath'l F. Williams, Esq., for many years Collector for the Port of Baltimore, Md
Oct. 31, 1853,

Gentlemen.—Having been from my youth subject to *colds*, often attended with *severe cough, hoarseness, and sore throat.* I have been induced to try various kinds of medicine to get relief amongst others I have used your "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM," which after giving it a fair trial, I do not hesitate to say, for my constitution it is *superior to all others I ever used.* Since the fall of 1834—*nineteen years*—I have purchased at least two hundred vials for myself, my family and friends, and have frequently recommended it to others having colds and inclined to pulmonary affections, and so far as I have heard or know, no one has been disappointed in its soothing and beneficial influence. *(Signed)*
N. F. WILLIAMS.

In connection with our old 50 cent article, we now put up a $1 size, *in large square bottles with rich enameled blue wrappers, gilt directions, and fac Similie of Wm. Jonathan Cutler,* containing nearly four times the quantity of the smaller size

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS! such as CARTER'S COMPOUND PULMONARY BALSAM, and *all others in part bearing the name.* Enquire for the article by its whole name.

"VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM," and see that it has the fac similie of WM. JON'S CUTLER upon the outside wrappers. Each bottle and seal is stamped, "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

Prepared by REED, CUTLER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in MEDICINES, PAINTS, CHEMICALS and DYE STUFFS, 38 Hanover street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price, large size, $ 00; small size, 50 cents. For sale in this city by L. J. TAYLOR, and HAZARD & CASWELL.
Nov 28—6m d&w.

JAMES W. LYON,
LUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH
No. 226, THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force an Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing aterials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all order in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out.
April 17, 1852.

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little prattling child—and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Minatures of the loved and lost.

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation, uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!"

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from
J. A. WILLIAMS,
Oct. 26, 1850. Daguerreotype Artist

Lo and Behold

Large Sales, small Expenses and Low Prices at
Nos. 2, 3 & 4 STEAM MILL, Sherman St.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, of Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds & Doors ever offered in this town may be found at this establisment. All kinds of Sashes made to order—Gothic, Ovals and Ogee. Every kind of fancy work. Sawing and Scroll work done to order at the shortest notice. Orders punctually attended to.

I cannot refrain from expressing my most sincere thanks, for the liberal patronage which the public have bestowed upon me, thereby encouraging me to increase my business and add to my extensive stock.
Sept. 25. S. MOFFIT.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN;
Bowman's 30 ready ways to make Money

I OFFER for sale upwards of thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold the past year for five dollars a piece, and the whole comprising so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of these articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars a day; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of the article no young man of energy and ability can fail to make money.

Address E. BOWMAN, Boston, Mass., enclosing one dollar, and the whole number of Receipts will be forwaded by mail. No letter taken from the office unless prepaid.
Dec. 17 1853—6mw.

Court of Probate Newport January 2d, 1854.

THE ADMINISTRATRIX on the estate of *OLIVER C. TURNER,* late of Newport, Physician, deceased, presents her first account on said estate for allowance.—The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the City Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday, the 30th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof once a week for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury.*
B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.
Jan. 7, 1854.

1854
ALMANACS.
OLD FARMERS
AND
CHRISTIAN ALMANACS,
for sale at
Oct 31. JAMES HAMMOND'S.

PROVISIONS.

CORNED BEEF AND PORK, Smoked Beef Hams, Shoulders and Bacon, English Herring, pickled Salmon, Shad, Cod, Sounds and Tongues, Pickerel &c., &c. at the
PARADE CORNER GROCERY,
Aug. 2. 66 & 68 Thames St.

FOR SALE.

A VERY GOOD Second hand Carriage that *will seat four,* can be purchased *low* by making application to
April 23—tf BENJ. MARSH.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

This extraordinary Unguent is composed of the most healing Balsams, and when used in accordance with the direction which accompany each pot, will insure cures when all other means fail. Cases of the most desperate Skin diseases readily yield to its efficacy. It is famous when used in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Contracted or Stiff Joints. In Asthma it will do wonders if well rubbed into the Chest.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON, ENGLAND

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon of Liquorpond street Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained at the course of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By presevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) J. NOBLE.
Dated August 12th, 1853.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Contracted and	Sore Nipples
Burns	Stiff Joints	Sore Throats
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
Bite of Musquitoes	Fistulas	Scurvy
and Sand-Flies	Gout	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Glandular Swellings	Tumors
Chigo-foot	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chilblains	Piles	Wounds
Chapped Hands	Rheumatism	Yaws
Worms (Soft)		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Pots at 37½c., 75c., and $1 25c. each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

Agents for Newport, HAZARD & CASWELL and R. J. TAYLOR. Dec. 24.—eow.

FAMILY BAKERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past favors takes pleasure in making known to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the well known
FAMILY BAKERY,
205 THAMES STREET,
recently occupied by Mr. D. Goffe, where he is now prepared to carry on the business on an extended scale: and begs to assure them that he will furnish all kinds of
BREAD & CRACKERS,
of the best quality, wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates. Families who have been in the habit of purchasing their bread of Mr. Goffe, it is hoped will continue to patronize the Establishment.
April 2.—tf ISAAC S. BOSS.

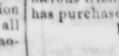
N. B. Customers who have been in the habit of purchasing from my store before removal, can be supplied by Benj. Marsh, 2d, at his store a few doors South of my old stand.

HERE'S HEALTH FOR THE MILLION.

Only 25 cents for a pint bottle, and 70 cents only for the mammoth bottle, holding 2 qts.
Very cheap, palatable and healthy
CLARKE'S
VEGETABLE
SHERRY WINE BITTERS,

The people's favorite, composed of Rock Rose Wintergreen, Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock Root, Dandelion, Wild Cherry, Thoroughwort, Prickly Ash, Poplar Bark, &c. For weakness, loss of appetite, sour stomach, and an unhealthy state of the stomach, bowels and blood. Try them! All ye lovers of good bitters and good health, and you will find them a cheap, effectual and pleasant remedy. The large-t bottle, the lowest price, and the best bitters in all creation. Manufactured by E R Clarke, at his Sarsaparilla Labratory, Sharon Mass, and sold here and everywhere by Grocers and Druggists.
Oct 23 H H YOUNG, Agent for Newport.

FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.



The steamer EMPIRE STATE Captain BRAYTON, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings on the arrival of the steamboat train of cars from Boston for New York, via. Newport, leaving Newport at 8½ o'clock, and arrive in New York at about 6½ o'clock next morning.—Returning, will leave New York at 5 o'clock p. m.

The steamer BAY STATE, Captain Brown, will leave Fall River every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as above, for New York, via. Newport, leaving here at about 8½ o'clock, and on her return, leaving New York at 5 p. m.

For further particulars enquire of
March 22. ANTHONY STEWART.

FRUIT.

JUST RECEIVED AT CARR'S, a choice lot of fruit, consisting of

Figs,	Shellbarks,
Apples,	Almonds,
Oranges,	Pecannuts,
Lemons,	Brandy Cherries,
Raisins,	Brazil Nuts,
Cocoanuts,	Chesnuts.

Also another lot of that Rahat E E Lookom or the Turkish Fig Paste, and a variety of choice Segars, such as cannot always be found. Come one and all, and give CARR a call.
Nov 26. 171 Thames st.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

A FULL supply of those unequalled indispensables, embracing VANILLA, ROSE, BITTER-ALMOND, CINAMON, LEMON, NECTARINE. for sale by,
HAZARD & CASWELL,
Apothecaries' Hall, Hall of Pharmacy,
Washington Sq. Thames st., next P.

Point Lace Flouncing,
do do Scarfs,
HONITON BERTHS HEADDRESS
Collars &c., &c.
opened this morning at
aug. 10. *WM C. COZZENS & CO*

ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES.

A beautiful style of Net French Embroideries such as Chemizetts, Collars, Sleeves, &c. Also, Cambric and Muslin Edgings and Insertings, in every variety and width, just opened and for sale by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.
June 4.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has made arrangements to furnish Plumbing in *all* its Branches.
N. W. MARSH,
April 23. 120 Thames Street.

CANTON GINGER, just received and for sale low at CARR'S,
June 4. 171 Thames st

Cloak Tassels, for sale at
Nov 23. CHAS. W. TURNER'S

New England Truss Manufactory

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
MANUFACTURER OF
RATCHET AND SPIRAL TRUSSES,
533 *Washington Street,* 533.
BOSTON.

ALL the various approved trusses constantly for sale. Ladies waited on by Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had twenty years experience in the business.

Strangers, in the city will please take notice the odd numbers and the even numbers are on opposite side of the street, it being 516 opposite to the subscriber's residence 538, where he will keep a full supply of Ready Made Trusses, for Gentlemen and Ladies, Youths and Infants. Abdominal Supports of five or six different kinds, and such as Hull's, Chapin's Spiral, Cutter's, Fitch's, Ingall's &c. &c.

☞ Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Caroline D Foster ter athe above place.

The following certificates from Dr. John C. Warren of Boston, was given 16 years since, but will last forever;

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath.—After some months of observation of his work, am well satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquanted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to those important article
JOHN C. WARREN M. D. Boston.

CERTIFICATE.—The following certificate is from Professor Stuart, of Andover Theological Seminary:

The undersigned having occasion to employ Mr. J. Frederick Foster, of Boston, in making and fitting Trusses for the relief of Hernia, takes great pleasure in recommending him to the favorable notice, of such persons as may be afflicted with that and similar complaints. Mr. Foster's success in the manufacture and adapting them to the body, giving ease and comfort to the wearer, surpass (as far as our experience goes,) any other manufacture of the article.

The numerous testimonials which he has received, together with the reccommendations of that eminent Surgeon, Dr J C Warren, as a sufficient guaranty for all who may favor Mr F, that his instrument will give entire satisfaction, and he will satisfy all reasonable demands for an equitable compensation. M. STUART
Andover, May 4, 1848.

The above Trusses are for sale in Newport by R J. TAYLOR. Sept. 21—1ydaw

FALL RIVER RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Apl. 4th, 1853, Passenger Trains run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:—

Leave Fall River for Boston, at 6 3-4, 7 50 A. M and 3 3-4 P. M.

Leave Boston for Fall River, at 7 1-4 A. M., 11-2 and 4 P. M.

Cape Cod Trains.

Leave Boston at 7 1-4 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Leave Fall River for Wareham & Sandwich at 7 50 A. M., and 3 3-4 P. M.

Leave Middleboro' for Fall River at 8 55 A. M., and 3 40 and 5 33 P. M.

New Bedford Trains

Leave Fall River for New Bedford at 6 3-4, 7 50 A. M., and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Myrick's for Fall River at 7 1-4* and 9 10,† A. M., 4 14* and 5 58† P. M.

Bridgewater Trains.

Leave Bridgewater for Boston at 6 3-4, 7 53, 9 28 A. M., and 4 58 P. M.

Leave Boston for Bridgewater at 7 1-4 A. M., 11-2, 4, 5 1-2 and 6 1-2 P. M.

Passengers from Fall River for Taunton will take the 6 3-4 A. M., and 3 3-4 P. M. Trains.

New York and Newport Trains

Leave Boston every day but Sunday at 5½ P. M
GEO. HAVEN, Sup't.

* On arrival of Trains from New Bedford.
† On arrival of Trains from Taunton.

STEAM MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to cal. the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Establishment on Tanner street, where they keep on hand and are constantly making Window frames, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and Fence capping, and Mouldings of every description; Planning and Sawing of all kinds, such as Joist Plank, Boards and Clapboards. All Work warranted.

Orders left with Messrs. FINCH & ENOS, will nsure attention.
GIDEON LAWTON & CO.
Newport, Sept. 4, 1852.—1

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capitol of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins Ebenezer Kelly, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T D. Bowen, Allen O. Peck, Samuel Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Walker Humphrey.
B. ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*

WALTER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply at
OFFICE, WHAT CHEER BUILDING, PROVIDENCE
or GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.
Newport, July 3, 1852.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased and fitted up in elegant style the large and well arranged Store two doors South of his old stand and next North of James Hammond's, would now solicit the attention of his friends and the public generally to his new and varied stock of Boots Shoes, &c. With his present arrangements he is enabled to execute all orders with the greatest despatch, and he pledges himself to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom. New Goods constantly received and for sale at the lowest market prices, and every article in his line made to order and warranted to fit
T. M. SEABURY,
140 Thames Street.

LOCK-SMITH
—AND—
BELL HANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having removed from N. M. Chafee's establishment, to the rear of No. 5 JOHN STREET, is now prepared to carry on all the branches of his business as lock-smith and bell-hanger. He keeps constantly on hand every variety of bells, locks, and keys, of the most approved patterns, which are furnished at the lowest rates, and all work warranted.
JOHN GLYNN,
Sept. 13—tf. No. 210 Thames Street.

R. H. STANTON.
DEALER IN
ROVISIONS, SHIP STORES, GROCERIES
TEAS, FRUIT, &c. &c.
t Store No. 98 Thames-st., opposite Colonnade Row.

Goods of any description forwarded to customers with despatch. Jan. 1.

BILLS.

WE would respectfully remind our numerous customers that on the 2nd of January, 1854, their accounts will be ready for payment.

All persons having demands against us will please call and receive their pay.
Dec 24 NEWTON BROTHERS.

OATS.

2000 BUSHELS, North River and Pennsylvania Oats, just received and for sale by BARBER & BOONE
July 23. South Side Market Square

TO THE INVALIDS OF NEWPORT.

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRO VOLTAIRE CHAINS—are for the first time presented to the *sensible* people of Newport and vicinity as being an entirely *new, novel and effectual* mode of applying Electro Magnetism, in the *instant relief and permanent cure* of all *nervous diseases.*

If the people of Newport are pleased with a long extravagant advertisement, we are disposed to *displease* for once, and give them a very brief notice of their *HISTORY.*

The Electric Chains were first discovered and used in France, about three years since, when the *frequent and wonderful* cures they produce of nervous diseases soon attracted the attention of the first Medical men in Paris, who still further tested their power and readily pronounced, that they certainly did instantly relieve pain, more quickly than could be done by *Opium or any of its compounds.* Within the last two years, they have been introduced into England, Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and secured and patented in those Countries, and one year since introduced into the United States, and are now on exhibition in the Crystal Palace—they are highly recommended by Professor Mott—Van Buren—Post—Carnochan, of New York, and are also used in every Hospital in that city.

1000 DOLLARS

will be given to any person, who will produce so many well *authenticated certificates* of cure of the following diseases as has been performed within the last year by the use of the *Electric Chains.*

Nervous Headache,	Painful and swelled joints
Rheumatism,	Palpitation of the heart
Neuralgia of the face,	Dyspepsia Flatulence
Deafness, Blindness,	Pains in the Back
St. Vitus Dance,	General Debility
Hysterics,	Nervous Cough, Asthma,

AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

They are not recommended to cure all diseases nb those above mentioned it is *claimed and can satisfactorily* proved